ERS,
S, AND
ng Wood,
SAWS.—ALSO,
leaning Grain,
SOLD BY
SONS,
ONT.

ANY now in use. The gearing of the ler and more durable, and they are so

llowing are selected:

AUBURN, MASS.,
Sons: tlents—Too much cannot be our Thresher, Separator and Cleaner. arm. I would ad ise any one about me, to get one of Gray's by all means. ey say it is the "slickest mach ne one that ever work, rpeak s n its k with the greatest rapidity and clean out anything they have got in &c., J. C. WHITNEY.

OF W. DREWSVILLE, N. Y., writes us has three different horse powers for en years, but they are altogether s om yours. I call your power the hi machine I ever saw. I can saw wood more every day with it powers.

ELI SOUTH SCHAFER, N. H., ates, I with one of your one-horse Ma- two-horse machines of other make.

J. WHITEHALL, N. Y., states he threshed Gilbert Hunt, of West Haven, Vt., ed and forty bushels of oats in five ont of the five he threshed nine bun- heels; and also he further states he o-horse power in one threshing season ay out anything for repairs.

OF LUNENBURG, Vt., says he has of our two-horse machines 200 bushels ates.

WATERBURY, Vt., writes under date of ving he threshed 600 bushels of oats d is ready to beat that if any one els

OF WAITSFIELD, Vt., states he threshed nthels of oats in 9 hours, with a very ree machine.

D, OF CROWN POINT, N. Y., states he g season with the two-horse machine . W. Gray & Sons, $800 richer than if

us voluntarily, by parties who have gold any one doubt the genuineness of address is given in each certificate.

ation will be sent on appli-

Middletown,
RUTLAND COUNTY, VT.

TON COPPER
her Vanes

MANUFACTURED BY
LARRIS & CO
Kingston Street,
BOSTON, MASS.

en Engine
THE FOUNTAIN PUMP.

e Extinguisher Combined.
ful Fire Engine ever invented for ses and Plants; for Washing Windows, Sprinkling Sidewalks; and for Rail- ds valuable for throwing alkaline upon Send for Circular.
New York, May 3, 1873.
e FOUNTAIN PUMP is the best thing houses and grounds, and am decidedly at it is the best thing of the purpose we Patten Hydraulic Gas Generator
Grand Rapids, Mich., July 29, 1872.
nk the FOUNTAIN PUMP the best hand ever saw. Ship three more by express at once. Send me half a dozen immediately. ours respectfully, R. C. LUCE.
JOSIAH A. WHITMAN,
SOLE PROPRIETOR,
bosset St., Providence, R.I.

E UNION
ENE
VE.
CES REDUCED.
KEROSENE STOVE IN USE.
Send for Circular.
—ALSO—
RGEST ASSORTMENT OF
Chandeliers, and
amp Goods,
IN BOSTON.
y, Bullard & Co.,
Agents, and Wholesale and Retail in Gas and Kerosene Fixtures.
gton and 8 Harvard Street, BOSTON.

MEDY FREE.
a simple and sure means of self cure mptions, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh ase se of the Throat or Lungs. Nor nature Decay, Weakness and Nervous by youthful imprudence. A VICTIM OF YOUTHFUL I ord, New York. 0cd-52t

Combined
AND FURNACE.

same space as common ranges and over the kitchen or adjoining it the kettles used with this range pass ders into the chimney. ials furnished.

COLN & ALLEN,
one Street, Boston, Mass.

THE
ENGLAND
MUTUAL
Insurance Co.
ate Street, Boston.
.....$9,855,000
1872.....$460,000
lives.
38,000,000.
ce upon single lives.
as to rates of premium, modes of me, etc., apply personally or by mpany.
ENJ. F. STEVENS, PRESIDENT
S, SECRETARY.
COOMBS, } M. D., MEDICAL EXAMINER.
NCY MUTUAL
SURANCE COMPANY.
their Boston losses, $456,606.23; with their Cash Fund Restored to over $300,000, are now (as to the older classes of hazards) ible rates. Dividends will be declared as soon as practicable and the profits ive.
ISRAEL W. MONROE, President
FLAND, Secretary.
STON OFFICE,
STATE STREET.
ices in every town. Jan-1y

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN
AND NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE.

DEVOTED TO AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, THE FARM AND THE GARDEN. THE FIRESIDE, RURAL LIFE, LITERATURE, USEFUL ARTS, NEWS, &c.

VOLUME XXXII:::NO. 51. BOSTON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1873. WHOLE NUMBER 1663.

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN AND NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE.

(Sole Organ of the N. E. Agricultural Society.

ISSUED WEEKLY AT

51 & 53 North Market Street, Boston.

(Opposite Faneuil Hall.)

GEO. NOYES, Proprietor and Publisher.

TERMS. $2 50 per annum in advance. $3 00 if not paid in advance. Single copies SIX CENTS.

☞ No paper discontinued except at the option of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid.

☞ The PLOUGHMAN offers great advantages to advertisers. Its circulation is large, and among the most active and intelligent portion of the community.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING. One square, of eight lines, one insertion, $1 00; each su sequent insertion, 50 cents.

☞ A liberal discount made on large orders.

NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.

1. If any person orders this paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether it is taken from the office or not.

2. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the post-office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of fraud.

☞ Postage on the PLOUGHMAN is 20 cents a year within the United States.

Editorial.

LAND DRAINAGE.

One of the most satisfactory and effective cases of drainage that has come under our observation, is upon the farm of Mr. Richard Thompson, about four miles out of the city of St. John, N. B. The soil is of a stiff clay, hard to work, but strong and productive when brought into complete subjection. The location is one of surpassing beauty, overlooking a broad expanse of the Bay of Fundy on the one side, and one of those beautiful great arms of the river St. John on the other. On eight acres of this thoroughly underdrained land, we saw the largest and heaviest growth of Timothy that we ever saw growing or lying upon any cultivated land. It was difficult to see how any more could grow or be cured on the same area. Mr. Thompson was intending to have the whole accurately weighed, and very kindly offered to transmit the result for the benefit of the readers of the *Ploughman*, and when the statement comes we shall be prepared to credit it, however great it may appear to be.

Mr. Thompson, finding it somewhat difficult to find experienced and competent drainers, wrote last year to Alderman Mechi, to make some inquiries as to the feasibility of obtaining skillful workmen from England. In this letter he says:

"I should feel exceedingly obliged if you would interest yourself in making the inquiry about a good land drainer, one that understands his business, and would be willing to work at it by the rod, and not by the day. Any description, willing to work, would do well here and make good wages. A few years ago I interested myself in getting a drain pipe machine for our province, and it has succeeded very well, but our great difficulty has been to get a man that understands his business to undertake draining, etc.

"I have 15 acres thoroughly underdrained with 2-inch pipe, about 25 feet apart and 3 1-2 feet deep, but the whole work I had to superintend myself, also to take the levels, etc. The knowledge I have of draining has been obtained from books, and occasionally from seeing the work done when I have been in England on my particular business."

I have many friends visiting my farm who appear delighted with the drained land, and many of whom would have their own lands drained if they could procure a man capable of doing the work. The men that did my work were Irishmen that never saw a drainpipe, but they were pretty good hands with the spade, and I being a little enthusiastic, we managed to do the work pretty well, and the want of men who understand draining as been a great drawback to the advancement of agriculture and use of the tile drains.

The first year the drain-tile machine made 9000, I being the principal party that used them; and the consumption has gradually increased. The master worker told me this morning that he sold last year 125,000. I feel aware that this will only seem a paltry number to farmers like yourself, but with us it is a large amount to use in 12 months, considering the trouble there has been to get men properly to lay the pipes. To the men that dug and laid my drains I gave 50c., or 2s. sterling, per rod of 16 1-2 feet for clay ground 4 feet deep, and I was satisfied to pay those wages. Any workman that well understood the business, and would work at it, would make good wages."

Mr. Mechi very kindly placed the letter in the hands of a practical director of draining operations, who replied under date of July 9th, and from this note which Mr. Thompson very willingly placed in our hands, we make the following extracts:

"Our approved mode of operation here is, 1st, to bore and dig the ground; 2d, take the necessary levels; 3d, to lay off the lines of main and minor drains, and fix the depths; 4th, to make a map of the proposed work; 5th, put this in the hands of a well paid foreman or superintendent, if the work is on a large scale, or of a pipe layer only if it is under 100 acres, and not more than from 20 to 30 men are to be employed to cut the drains, and who would require only two or three pipe layers. The foreman or lead pipe layer sees that every drain is cut to its proper depth, with an even and uniform bottom to fit the pipes accurately, and then he sees all the pipes laid before they are covered, and as true men as we have good day wages, they have no inducement to 'scamp' the work, or to allow it to be imperfectly executed by the cutters, who are are all paid by the piece, *i. e.*, so much per perch or per chain. When the work is completed a map is made, showing the line of every drain and the size of the pipes used. For ordinary farm land drainage the depths run from 3 feet to 5 feet, the lines of the drains being always along the greatest falls, irrespective of the artificial configuration of the surface, except in the case of very high ridges or permanent pasture land, when they may occasionally be run in the furrows with advantage.

"I often employ over 1000 hands, and on one estate which Mr. Mechi visited a few years ago, I employed over 600 men for two years, and drained nearly 30 acres a day.

"The wages we are now giving to foremen are from 30s. to 40s. a week, to pipe layers from 20s. to 25s.

"An estimate for the drainage of an acre of ordinary stiff soil would be as below, which is 20 per cent. more than it would have cost 10 years ago:—

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Drains, 24 feet apart and 4 feet deep, cutting 150 perches at 5d		3 13 4
Rates cutting for mains, which should always be the diameter of the main drain pipe deeper than the minor drains		0 5 0
Manual labor		3 18 4
Pipes, 1810, of 2-inch bore, at 36s	2 5 0	
Rates for main drain pipes and iron outlet pipes set in cement	0 5 0	
Materials		2 10 6
Pipe layers, 7s.; Foreman, 3s.	0 10 0	
Engineering, measuring, mapping, and tick by a contractor	0 10 6	
	1 0 6	
Total	£7 9 4	

I believe out of my staff I could find a man who would be willing to emigrate, and, I think, a married man would be the most reliable. I think I could select a suitable man of experience, if he were guaranteed, say a free passage and 30s. a week for 12 months, and perhaps he could induce some good hands to come with him, if they got a free passage, or some other inducement. It is a good time to get such men, as drainage is specially slack in England at present, and, out of regard for my friend, Mr. Mechi, to whom I am personally indebted, as we agriculturists all are publicly, I shall be glad to arrange the matter on hearing from you.

I don't suppose there are anything like fortunes to be made in your country for farmers, but I should think good skilled laborers could improve their positions.

Our great want in this country is decent cottages—many of which are at present a blot on the face of England—and a limited allotment of land, but as we are now being practically forced to recognize labor as the source of all wealth, this evil may be remedied before long. Our difficulties in connection with land arise mainly from the embarrassed circumstances of land owners, their limited interest in their estates, their failure to give tenants security for their capital and possession, and the preservation of game.

Their illegitimate political power is now gone, through the ballot; and as farmers can now, without ruining themselves, support their principles instead of their landlords, I think improved relations will ensue, and then feelings of satisfaction will run through all hearts, and we shall then make the most of our people and our land."

We take pleasure in giving this extract from a practical land drainer of large experience, for the reason that we have been inclined to advocate, as the readers of the *Ploughman* well know, the organization of a New England Land Drainage Company, and it seems to indicate a source from which skilled workmen might be obtained. We should be glad to see extensive drainage operations on lands that require them, in this country, and we regard them as a vital means of improvement on soils that are heavy and stiff, or lands naturally well adapted to grass. The results on Mr. Thompson's farm prove the efficiency of thorough drainage.

CUTTING SECOND CROPS.

The practice of cutting a second crop of grass upon our mowing lands has become quite common, and this year owing to a light first crop on account of the drought, there are numerous cases where it was necessary. Farmers have availed themselves of this method of filling up the partially empty "bays" and scaffolds, and indeed the work is still going on in many localities.

It is certainly gratifying in all cases to see this evidence of fertility which the luxuriant growth of the second crop indicates and there is the feeling of joy and satisfaction which the production of the earth always brings with it. This feeling is well expressed by the Sweet Singer of the Psalm of Life in a recent poem called *Aftermath*, where he says:

When the summer fields are mown,
When the birds are fledged and flown,
And the dry leaves strew the path;
With the falling of the snow,
With the cawing of the crow,
Once again the fields we mow
And gather in the aftermath.

Not the sweet, new grass with flowers
Is this harvesting of ours;
Not the upland clover bloom;
But the rowen mixed with weeds,
Tangled tufts of pungent grass and reeds,
Where the poppy drops its seeds
In the silence and the gloom.

But with all the poetry of this and many other practical farm operations, there is also the prose and the conditions under which it is good economy to cut a second crop or to feed off the aftermath in the form of what is called fall feed, ought to be discussed and well understood.

No one will deny that grass and the hay crop must necessarily be the leading crop of our northern latitude. It is indespensable to our prosperity as a stock feeding and a dairy section. We must therefore manage to keep up and increase the fertility of our lands for grass, and this requires us to consider the permanent condition and good of the land quite as much as the value of the immediate crop, and if this point is overlooked, we shall soon find our lands running out and producing less and less every year.

Now we have often argued the question and stated our views upon it fully, and we think clearly enough to be understood. There are, undoubtedly, many cases where the growth of the second crop is so heavy as to make it desirable to receive it. In some such cases, perhaps the permanent good of the land may require it to be cut, but in all such cases we prefer to have it done early in the season, so as to allow of the growth of a third crop sufficient to furnish a protection for the grass roots in winter. But where the crop is not so large and luxuriant as to lead to this result, there is not much to be gained. But if it is thought necessary to feed off this after growth, we always want to be cautious not to feed too closely. The great evil of fall feeding is in too close cropping. It leaves the ground bare and unprotected. It robs the soil of the covering which nature so wisely designed for it, and of the accumulations of sap and nutriment which are stored up in the fall for the use of the plant in the succeeding spring.

To be sure those farmers who have large supplies of manure can make some compensation for this loss, can afford to feed or cut the second crop with less risk of permanent injury, but in point of fact few farmers are so situated as to be able to give this compensation and very few who are, actually neglect it as a general rule.

The proper course to adopt is to keep grass lands in a good condition all the time and to keep them improving or increasing in fertility. It is just as well to invest money so, as to put it where it is not half so safe or so sure to yield a sure return. We believe that money judiciously invested in improving grass land will pay well and that grass and hay is to be the great leading staple crop of New England.

☞ THE NEW CLASS at the Massachusetts Agricultural College numbers twenty-six. It starts off under very favorable auspices. The Professorship of Veterinary Science will soon be filled to the satisfaction of the public, and to the great advantage of the College.

☞ The Western *Farmer* says the agricultural products of Wisconsin in 1873 promise to be greater in quantity than in any former year. There has been no season for several years when most crops for the whole State were so good, and there has been a steady increase in the average of cultivated lands. The Farmers of Wisconsin have a right to and do feel more cheerful than they have for at least three years past.

AMERICAN POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

QUARTER CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION,

HELD IN CONNECTION WITH THE

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY,

—AT—

Wesleyan Hall, Faneuil Hall, Horticultural Hall, and Music Hall,

BOSTON, MASS.,

—ON—

Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, September 10, 11 and 12, 1873.

Phonographically Reported expressly for the Ploughman, by J. M. W. ATKINSON, *and Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year* 1873, *by* GEO. NOYES, *in the Office of the Librarian of Congress at Washington.*

GRAND DISPLAY OF FRUITS AND FLOWERS,

—AT—

HORTICULTURAL AND MUSIC HALLS.

Wednesday—First Day.

By invitation of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, the fourteenth session and quarter centennial celebration of the American Pomological Society was held in the city of Boston on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of last week, in Wesleyan Hall, Bromfield Street, and was attended by very full delegations from the various agricultural, pomological and horticultural societies of the country, representatives being present from almost every State and territory of the Union. In connection with this meeting, the Massachusetts Horticultural Society voted to hold its annual exhibition of fruits and flowers, the most delightful of our autumnal festivals. Horticultural Hall and Music Hall were engaged for that purpose, and contributions invited from all parts of the country. Some account of this exhibition will be given in another place. It is enough to say here, that in extent, variety and beauty, it has never been equalled in this country, and can scarcely be surpassed.

The business meetings of the Society began about half past ten on Wednesday. Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, the venerable President, who has occupied this position almost from the organization of the association, called the meeting to order, and introduced Mr. Wm. Gray, Jr., President of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

Address of Wm. C. Strong.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the American Pomological Society—The society which I have the honor to represent met you two years since in a city but a few miles nearer the centre of our Union than we now are, though that city is itself a thousand miles east of the centre. It was asking a good deal of you to ask you to come to Boston, but now that you have traveled hundreds, some of you thousands of miles to reach a city which, for whatever else it may be distinguished, at least is noted for two great natural products, granite and ice. But it is our good fortune that you are *here*. The great transportation problem, so far as we at present are concerned, is happily solved.

It has indeed seemed to us appropriate that your quarter centennial celebration should be held in the city which has been from its first church service to its last, the home and which is the home of your President. [Applause.] And we hope to be able to show you in our city and its surroundings, in the character of our exhibitions, that granite and ice are not our only products. We welcome you most cordially to our city, to our halls and exhibitions, to our homes and our hospitality. And we trust that when you depart your important work you will still find time for such observations and enjoyments that your stay with us will prove pleasant and profitable to all. In behalf of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society I extend to you a cordial welcome. [Applause.]

Response of Hon. Marshall P. Wilder.

In behalf of the American Pomological Society, I beg to assure you of our sincere thanks for this cordial welcome, and for the kind words you have addressed to us. No place could be more appropriate for the meeting of this society than this city, where our Pilgrim fathers planted the germs of a new civilization, where were planted the first fruit trees of New England, and from whence has gone forth much of that great interest which has spread throughout our country. I beg to assure you that nothing could be more agreeable than thus to receive your courtesies, and from a society with which, as you know, I have been for more than forty years intimately connected. It is well, sir, that we are here, that we accept with gratitude these courtesies which you have extended to us, and we hope that you and your members will favor us with your presence and labors in our convention.

And now, gentlemen of the American Pomological Society, after having passed through the introductory services of the morning, I congratulate you on this large assembly of citizens and delegates from almost all the States and Territories of our country, and in token of our appreciation of a meeting of this quarter centennial, I beg to say to you, that as I could not have an opportunity to take each of you by the hand this morning, I now propose that we have a general shaking of hands. I give my hand to my friends on my right and left, and I desire you to do the same, and thus complete the round of joyful salutation; I extend to you a hearty and cordial welcome. [Applause.]

The suggestion of the President was carried out in a very hearty manner, and when order was again restored, Col. Wilder invited the Vice Presidents to take seats on the platform, and then said:

It is my duty to say, gentlemen, that we meet for business purposes, but we have courtesies offered to us which we cannot refuse. I shall endeavor with your good help, so to arrange the business, that the hours which are usually devoted to work shall not be infringed upon by the acceptance of these courtesies.

I have letters of that character, which I will now read: The first is from the Mayor of this city, addressed to your President:

Dear Sir:—It would give me great pleasure, as the representative of the city government of Boston, to meet and welcome the members of the American Pomological Society in Faneuil Hall, on Wednesday, the 10th inst., at one o'clock.

The letter which I shall now read is from Mr. Wm. Gray, Jr., in the immediate vicinity of this city.

HON. MARSHALL P. WILDER.

Dear Sir:—It will give me great pleasure, if the members of the American Pomological Society can find time to visit its quarter centennial celebration next week, will breakfast with me on Thursday morning, the 11th inst., at half past seven o'clock.

This letter is from Mr. H. H. Hunnewell, whose place is renowned throughout our country. He says: "Would your friends of the Pomological Society have a leisure moment during their visit to this city, and you think I have anything here in the way of horticulture of sufficient interest to compensate for the trouble of coming so far, I need not assure you that it will give me the highest pleasure to receive them any day you may name, and to do every thing in my power to render the visit agreeable."

These invitations were accepted, and the thanks of the Society ordered to be returned therefor.

The President stated that the visit to Mr. Hunnewell's elegant villa would be made on Thursday afternoon, at half-past four o'clock.

The regular committees were then announced as follows:

On Credentials.—Messrs. Rev. R. Burnet of Canada West; B. Bush, Missouri; Dr. Hamilton of Nova Scotia; George W. Campbell of Ohio, and W. B. Smith of New York.

On Record of Fruits.—Messrs. A. S. Fuller of New Jersey; E. W. Sylvester of New York; Hoopes of Pennsylvania; H. Davis of Massachusetts, and John Saul of the District of Columbia.

On Nomination of Officers.—Governor Furnas of Nebraska, chairman; Messrs. Tickner of Alabama; Perkins of California; Saul of District Columbia; Breckenridge of Maryland; Schley of Georgia; Bryant of Illinois; Teas of Indiana; Miller of Iowa; Howsley of Kansas; McLaughlin of Maine; Hyde of Massachusetts; Lyon of Michigan; Elliot of Minnesota; Redmond of Mississippi; Bush of Missouri; Starr of Nova Scotia; Moody of New York; Towne of New Hampshire; Browne of New Mexico; Kidder of North Carolina; Bateham of Ohio; Beadle of Ontario; Buist of Pennsylvania; Moore of Rhode Island; Trasson of Tennessee; Delesdale of Washington; Debray of Wisconsin; Elder of Vermont; Dr. Swasey of Louisiana.

Mr. F. R. Elliott, of Cleveland, O., the Secretary of the Society, then said:

In this committee on nomination it is barely possible my name will come up. Will you permit me to say, that from the organization of this Society I have been thoroughly and perfectly interested in its prosperity. It is as the apple of my eye; I love it as I do myself; I hope for its permanence and success; but my pecuniary circumstances and condition are such, that I must say, that should my name be proposed as Secretary I must positively decline. I say this publicly because possibly my name may be suggested. I am very thankful for what you have done for me; I am very anxious to do all I can for the Society, but my means must not be called again before you. I will do all I can for this Society as long as it shall live, and I hope it may live and continue to be as it is now the model of the pomological nomenclature of the world.

It was then voted to adjourn, to meet in Horticultural Hall, and proceed in a body to Faneuil Hall, to meet His Honor the Mayor, and other members of the city government.

Meeting at Faneuil Hall.

At one o'clock, the members of the Society proceeded to Faneuil Hall, where they were received by Mayor Pierce and Messrs. Cutter and Hayes, on behalf of the city government, and the Mayor delivered the following

Address of Welcome.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the American Pomological Society:—I esteem it a great privilege to meet you here to-day in Faneuil Hall, and to extend to you the hospitalities of the City Government and our citizens, a cordial greeting to the metropolis of New England. Gathered as you are from every portion of the country, to consult upon matters useful and important to the results of your experience and observation, you cannot fail to promote the well being of the citizens and add greatly to the prosperity of our people. The development and improvement of fruit culture, which is the object of your society, cannot fail to administer in a great degree to the happiness and increase the wealth of the country. The fruits of the garden, the field and the orchard, are some of the leading elements of national wealth. In Massachusetts, where the most benign influence which the culture of these fruits exerts in promoting the health and enjoyment of the people. I take especial pride in meeting you here, today, and I trust that you have not selected the home of your distinguished president [applause] in which to hold your twenty-fifth anniversary. I may say to you, that he is found not only in this city, but in the benign and honorable life, he has been engaged in every good and noble work. I know that we are under the greatest obligations to you that you have come here, and in coming here, you have done all his fellow citizens honor. I trust, gentlemen, that you will have a pleasant sojourn among us, and that the deliberations of your society will accomplish all the good that you most fondly desire. [Applause.]

Mr. Mayor—In behalf of the American Pomological Society, I return you our sincere and heartiest thanks for the cordial reception you have extended to the members of this association. I know I speak the language of every heart when I say that we are most happy to be received by you here, in Faneuil Hall, the Cradle of Liberty, consecrated alike to American freedom and the rights of man. Could these portraits speak from the canvass, I doubt not, Mr. Mayor, they would unite with me in saying heartily, in the cordial welcome you have so graciously given these representatives of our common country. It would give them pleasure to receive their cordial thanks in this place, and I think I have anything here in the way of horticulture of sufficient interest to compensate for the trouble of coming so far, I need not assure you that it will give me the highest pleasure to receive them any day you may name, and to do every thing in my power to render the visit agreeable."

These invitations were accepted, and the thanks of the Society ordered to be returned therefor.

The President stated that the visit to Mr. Hunnewell's elegant villa would be made on Thursday afternoon, at half-past four o'clock.

The regular committees were then announced as follows:

On Credentials.—Messrs. Rev. R. Burnet of Canada West; B. Bush, Missouri; Dr. Hamilton of Nova Scotia; George W. Campbell of Ohio, and W. B. Smith of New York.

President Wilder then said that on Friday evening, the Massachusetts Horticultural Society would give a banquet to the delegates, at Music Hall, which, as far as possible, would be transformed into a garden; and he expressed the hope that the members of the Society would all be present to enjoy the social banquet, which it was anticipated would be a very great pleasure.

The President then read the address, which the Constitution provides shall be delivered at each biennial meeting of the Society, as follows:

Address of Hon. Marshall P. Wilder.

Gentlemen of the American Pomological Society—With the close of this session a quarter of a century will have elapsed since the establishment of our national association.

Most heartily do I congratulate you upon the pleasant circumstances under which we are assembled, and upon the progress and prosperity of our society. We meet on this occasion not only to assume the labors, discussions and duties incident to another biennial session, but to commemorate by appropriate exercises, a period which will ever be memorable in the record of our existence. We accept with great pleasure the cordial welcome extended to us by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, whose liberality has made such ample provision for our accommodation, and while acknowledging these courtesies we also to express our obligations to the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture, and to the gentlemen who with them have presented funds for the promotion of our cause.

Nothing could be more grateful to my feelings than your presence at our old homestead, and by my own behalf I bid you welcome to the privileges and enjoyments of the occasion. We meet as representatives and co-laborers from different and widely distant sections of this great republic. We come from various districts, but with no other rivalry than a laudable ambition to promote a great industrial pursuit, whose salutary influences are for the benefit of our common country. From whatever section you come—whether from the sunrise or the sunset shores of our continent, from the Dominion of the North, the valley and prairies of the great central West, or from the broad plains and hill slopes of the sunny South—I extend to all a hearty welcome to our time honored metropolis of New England.

Especially do I welcome you to our own beloved Commonwealth, the home of the Pilgrims, where our fathers planted the germs of civilization which we believe will ultimately be extended to the remotest nations of the globe. Here they planted the first fruit trees of New England, and from whence has gone forth much of that great interest which has spread throughout our country. Here the gardens of Governor Winthrop, of gold-pippin renown, and here at a latter date the gardens and orchards of John Hancock, the first signer to the Declaration of American Independence, Gardner Green and others, from whence were disseminated some of the first fruits introduced into this country from the mother-land. Here is the home of the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture, of whose munificence I have before spoken; the home of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, whose auspices we meet, both of which institutions were the second of their respective kinds in the country. Here is the nursery and pomological field of the late Dr. Kenrick, the Perkinses, Downer, and other early pomologists, and here are the homes of many living, to whom I shall refer as I remembered as promoters of our cause when they also shall be gathered to their fathers. Here within the limits of our city were planted the first Bartlett, and the first Flemish Beauty pear trees imported to this country, both of which survive to this day. And here the Dix, the Seckel, the Heathcot, the Belle Lucrative, the Andrew Imperial, and the Downer cherry were born. And here within a few miles were originated the Hovey's Seedling strawberry, the Concord, Diana, and Rogers' Hybrid grapes.

Many of those who participated in the formation of this society, and to whom we are indebted for much of its success, have ceased from their labors and gone to their reward. But I am most happy to recognize among those present, to day, some of the noble pioneers, who have been long associated with us, and who have rocked the cradle of its infancy, and who now rejoice with us in the grand development, which this day witnesses. We recognize, also, many others who in later years have come to our aid and shared with us in this march of improvement, who like them have stood as faithful sentinels on the watch-tower of duty, and whose efforts to advance our objects will, doubtless, be crowned in coming time, the thanks of millions of grateful hearts. To no one is this occasion of more interest than to him who, from years of experience, has occupied this chair for so many years, and who, in the course of nature, cannot again witness the assembling of its members in this city of its home. With feelings of no ordinary gratification, we receive you here, where some of the first efforts were made in the cause of fruit culture, and from whence in the early history of our country, as well as in later years, so much has emanated for its extension throughout our land.

In my former addresses I have often spoken of the acquisitions and usefulness of our art; but in the presence of so many intelligent cultivators, who from scientific attainments and practical skill have become renowned as teachers themselves, I would not trespass on your time by a repetition of well established opinions, but would rather offer my congratulations on the progress we have made, and draw therefrom motives and inducements to increased efforts and perseverance in our benevolent work.

I have heretofore alluded briefly to the history of our society, but I shall be deemed an omission of duty did I not on this quarter centennial make a record of its origin and progress, not only for the benefit of those present, but for the information of those who are to come after me. I propose, therefore, even at the risk of repeating what may be well known to our earlier members, to place in the annals of our society a page which shall survive when we are gone. Thus shall we "bind fast and find fast" the record of our times.

Briefly, then, let me state that the idea of a pomological convention appears to have occurred to individuals in different States at about the same time—as new ideas in regard to progress usually do. Thus, in the summer of 1847, a consultation was had with Andrew Jackson Downing, the great American landscape gardener, and editor of the Horticulturist, then on a visit to the city of Boston, in regard to the pomotic condition of our pomology—the want of accurate and well-defined knowledge of our fruits, whereby correct conclusions could be drawn as to their various merits; the best means for improving the condition of fruit culture, and the expediency of establishing an American society, so that, by interchange of experience, more cordial intercourse and by general consent, we might preserve those fruits which were valuable, discard those which were worthless, correct the confusion in nomenclature, and establish a pomology for our whole country. To establish such a society was a great work, but it was considered as the only means which could accomplish the desired object. A correspondence was immediately opened with some of our prominent agricultural and horticultural societies, and with the leading nurserymen and pomologists of the land. This resulted in the proposal of the American Institute of New York to have a convention held under its auspices in that city. Pursuant to these arrangements a circular was issued signed by committees of the Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New Haven Horticultural societies and the American Institute of New York, proposing to hold a "First National Convention of Fruit Growers" in the city of New York, October 10, 1848.

Of the fifteen persons whose names were appended to this call, three only remain. All the rest have joined the great procession of the dead.

The convention met, and the society was organized as the "American Congress of Fruit Growers," by the choice of Marshall P. Wilder, as president, a vice-president from each of the several States represented, and three secretaries. Of these, S. B. Parsons and P. Barry are here to-day. (Applause).

The first national pomological assemblage sofar for the consideration of pomological subjects, met at Buffalo, September 1, 1848, at the call of the New York State Agricultural Society, and after an interesting session resolved to perpetuate itself under the name of the "North American Pomological Convention." But it was plain that there could be but *one national* organization that could carry due weight. A conference was therefore had, which resulted the next year in the consolidation of the two associations under the name of the "American Pomological Congress." The first meeting of the united associations was held at Cincinnati, 1850. In consequence of a death in the family of the president he was absent, and Dr. W. D. Brinckle was chosen to preside, but at the next meeting declined a re-election, and the present incumbent was again called to the chair, which he has occupied to this date. (Applause).

Its sessions, since the first three, have been held biennially. There have been three in New York city; one in Cincinnati; three in Philadelphia; three including the present in Boston; two in Rochester; one in St. Louis, and one in Richmond. The first session at Philadelphia, in 1852, will ever be memorable as the occasion when a eulogy was pronounced by the person who now addresses you, on Mr. A. J. Downing, one of the chief projectors of the society, whose sudden death had occurred a short time previous. At this session a constitution and by-laws were adopted, and the name was changed to the American Pomological Society.

We hail the present anniversary as one of the most interesting in our progress, commemorating as it will the history of this society from its infancy to its present stature of manhood. Nor can language express the grateful sensations which I experience, that my life has been spared to this time; that I have been permitted to witness the rapid growth and increasing influence of our institution; and that you have so kindly consented to come once more to the city of my adoption, to my own home, to celebrate with me the silver wedding which after so long a service has still found us united in the bonds of affection and regard. There may be, and probably will be, periods in the future history of our society when equal or greater progress will be made, but it is a peculiar and grateful privilege to be able to record what has already been accomplished; to look back to its early beginnings; and here, perhaps for the last time, to join with you in congratulations on its success, and to look forward with confident hopes to the time when every section of our wide spread territory shall be embraced in our association, and our standard of pomology be established throughout the Western Continent.

The marvellous growth of our country has constantly been opening up new States and Territories for fruit culture. These have been embraced within our fold, thus bringing together the wisest and best cultivators, and combining not only in them, but the fruits of our rich and varied clime, and States which had no place in our Union at the time of the formation of this association, have been the most fruitful in resources. Thus we have gone on, step by step, encouraging whatever was worthy, rej cting what was unworthy, treasuring up the best information, and presenting the result for the benefit of our whole people the results of our wide-spread researches.

Few are aware of the great revolution which has taken place in fruit culture since the establishment of this National Pomological Society, or of the laborious efforts of those patient pioneers and investigators who have spent their lives for the promotion of our art. Nor can we omit here to acknowledge the influence of the press, to which we are so much indebted for the dissemination of our experience. Now any one living who can remember the time when there was not an agricultural or horticultural paper, or book on fruit culture, published in the whole continent. Look back and compare that period with the present time, with its flood of books, newspapers, and periodicals which are wholly or in part devoted to the spread of pomological knowledge, and we shall appreciate the great advantages arising therefrom. Many of those present can remember the time when there were but few nurseries out from our Western States to the Eastern coast. Compare this with the thousands of barrels of fruit that are now annually sent to the markets of the East. But time would fail me were I to enumerate the vast quantities of pears, peaches, grapes and small fruits which come from the Western, Southern, Middle and Pacific States, to our great Northern and Eastern cities. Some are present who can remember the time when there was not a nursery of any note west of the Hudson River, there now, as from the great nurseries of Rochester, Geneva and other Western cities, there are annually sent out millions of trees and plants to other sections of the Union.

The thought, therefore, which has impressed me on this occasion is the rapid progress in American pomology, the beneficial results which have arisen from the establishment of this national institution, and the duty of perpetuating and preserving it for all coming time. No modern event connected with the culture of the soil, and the sanitary conditions of our people, has been fraught with more salutary effects than the establishment and operations of this society. The more I reflect on the benign influences promoting the wealth, health and happiness of the nation, the more am I desirous to do what I can in my day and generation for its advancement. True, much had been done by the early pomologists and Massachusetts Horticultural societies, the leading pioneers in the East, to open the way for this new epoch in the fruit culture of our country. Much has been done by other associations and individuals, in the way of co-operation, but here was a new departure, here was a broad platform, where the friends of fruit culture could fraternize from all time, so that with every revision of our catalogue it may more nearly approximate to perfection. To aid in this most desirable work, the various State and local horticultural societies should keep well organized, and from time to time transmit to the general chairman of the Fruit Committee all the information which is acquired in their several districts. It is the great object of the catalogue, and must always continue to be its aim, to restrict the worthless or indifferent kinds, to discover and retain the most valuable, and to furnish to all sections the fruits best adapted to their respective localities.

For the purpose of perfecting our catalogue, a meeting of the Committee on Revision was held at Rochester, New York, soon after our last session.

After several days of deliberation the present form, and the new plan of making three general divisions, and arranging the States in their order of climatic and characteristic association in regard to fruit culture was adopted. This was a matter, not of little difficulty, but I am happy to learn that it is regarded with great favor as a most important improvement, and will exist ure, it is believed, through the united efforts of our members, ultimately the acknowledged authority of the country.

While we rejoice in the presence of so many of our members on this occasion, we are reminded of the absence of some who have been removed by death. Since our last biennial session two vice-presidents and one ex-vice-president have deceased.

I allude to Lawrence Young and John S. Downer of Kentucky, and Dr. J. S. Curtis of California. Mr. Lawrence Young was an early member of our association, and for a long course of years held the office of vice-president for the State of Kentucky. He was born on the 6th of December, 1793, in Caroline County, Virginia. He showed an early taste for knowledge, and made himself well acquainted with all branches of learning, especially with the science of agriculture and horticulture and by his interest and example he taught others to appreciate what he so dearly loved. He was not only a scientific, but a practical cultivator of fruits, and for these labors his own and adjoining States often expressed their obligations. For many years he was the agricultural editor of the Louisville Journal. In later years he edited the Western Ruralist, and for thirty years he compiled a monthly meteorological table for the Smithsonian Institute. Besides being vice president of this association, he held the offices of president of the Jefferson County Horticultural Society, and president of the Kentucky Pomological Society. Energy, perseverance, and a love of nature, were prominent traits in his character through life. He died at the ripe old age of seventy-nine years.

Mr. John S. Downer, our vice president for Kentucky, who was with us at our last session, has also been removed by death. He was born on the 19th of June, 1809, in Culpepper county, Virginia. His taste for horticulture and pomology dawned with his early years, and while yet a youth he discovered an ardent love for these pursuits which continued through life. In early manhood he established the Forest Nursery, and here from obscure youth, without fame or fortune, he built up

MASSACHUSETS PLOUGHMAN AND NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE--BOSTON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1873.

they recommended should be known as the "WILDER MEDAL."

The report was accepted and the recommendation adopted unanimously.

President WILDER. *My Friends,*—Language is utterly inadequate to express my gratitude for this token of regard by the Society. And when I recollect that this impress will soon be laid aside, not to be recognized again, I confess that this dedication is grateful to me. I accept it with pleasure, and thank you for your vote. [Applause.]

The question in regard to participating in the National Celebration at Philadelphia, in 1876, then came up, and the expediency of postponing the next meeting of the Society until that time was discussed at some length, the general feeling being against it. It was finally voted to hold the next session in Chicago, and hold an extra session at Philadelphia, in 1876, in connection with the great national celebration.

The meeting then adjourned, and the members proceeded to Music Hall, to examine the fruits, the plants and flowers on exhibition there, and also to hear the music of the great organ, under the skillful hands of Mr. F. H. Torrington.

SECOND DAY.

A large number of the delegates accepted the courteous invitation of Wm. Gray, Jr., Esq., to breakfast with him on Thursday morning, at his residence on Howard avenue, ward 16, and were carried out at seven o'clock, in four open cars of the Highland Horse Railroad, furnished by the courtesy of the managers, arriving at Mr. Gray's about eight o'clock, where they were introduced to the host, and cordially welcomed. An excellent breakfast was served, after which the guests were shown over the extensive and beautiful grounds. The smooth green lawn, dotted here and there with brigat clusters of flowers, the pleasantly shaded walks, and the handsome forest trees, were thoroughly enjoyed, while the presence of formality added to the charm, and the company returned to the city highly delighted with their visit.

The business session was called to order shortly after ten o'clock, and Mr. Schaffer, of Pennsylvania, offered the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the thanks of the American Pomological Society be tendered to Wm. Gray, Jr., Esq., for his elegant hospitality extended to its members, as well as for his kind offices in showing us over his beautiful place.

The motion was seconded by a delegate from New Jersey, "with great pleasure," as he said, and the President said—"I know, gentlemen, what your feelings must be, for I have been there myself. Therefore I will put the question."

The resolution was unanimously and very heartily carried.

A communication was then read from the Secretary of the New Jersey Agricultural Society inviting the delegates to attend the annual fair of that Society, to be held at Waverly on the 10th inst., and the three following days.

THE PRESIDENT—I have a request from the northern part of Vermont, that a committee on crab apples shall be appointed. Gentlemen are not perhaps aware that there are thousands of trees in that region producing a very inferior fruit, and I shall assign this subject to the committee on apples, who will take the supervision of it.

Reports of Committees.

Mr. THOMAS, of New York, presented the report of the committee on rejected fruits and synonyms, stating that he did so with some little hesitation, inasmuch as, although he had written to all the surviving members of the committee, he had received a response but from one. He had therefore been compelled to prepare the report somewhat on his own responsibility, but he would offer it for what it was worth.

The report states, that in the early years of fruit culture in this country, the great desideratum seemed to be to present a long list of varieties, and the nurseryman who could offer the largest catalogue stood at the head of his profession. But a great change has taken place in this respect, and the cultivator now wants but a few well tested varieties as were best adapted to the market and for home use. This was a difficult matter to determine, because a fruit that was good in one locality was poor in another, and *vice versa*. In illustration, it was mentioned that the Alexander apple, which had been rejected some years ago, was now considered one of the best varieties, selling readily in market for seventy dollars a barrel, while the very finest fruits of smaller size, sold for three or four dollars a barrel. The committee suggest that really worthless varieties will specially find their proper level, and it is not necessary to prepare a list of them, in order that they may be forgotten.

The report embraces a list of synonyms, compiled mainly from the books of Mr. Charles Downing.

The President then called upon Mr. Barry, chairman of the General Fruit Committee, for a report.

Mr. BARRY. In behalf of the committee, I would state, that early in the spring, I sent a circular to the chairmen of the different State committees, requesting them to make up their lists, and present the same reports from their States. In response to that circular, I have received reports from twenty or more States. These reports, of course, I have not been able to prepare for publication (they are just as they were received from the chairmen of the various State committees. The report from the territory of Washington, by the way, is very creditable to that part, so far as fruits are concerned, but still it is a very interesting statement. The writer says he believes there is not a single fruit tree growing in that territory. (Laughter.) Some of these reports are remarkably interesting and instructive, and some of them contain a great deal of matter which will have to be expunged before they are published, as unnecessary descriptions of old fruits. But, on the whole, the reports, when published, will convey an immense amount of valuable information. I will move that these reports be referred to the proper committee, to be prepared for publication. Agreed to.

Discussion on Fruit.

The President stated that the next business in order was the discussion of fruit, as per catalogue.

Mr. HEXAMER, of New York. It seems to me that a great deal of useful time is lost in this "starring" business, for many States and Territories have but one delegate, and some none at all. And even if we have three, it is very likely that the opinion of those three members present here would not be a fair criterion of the value of a fruit in that district. It seems to me it would be much more practically done, if the chairman of each State committee would send out these blanks to the prominent fruit growers of his State, and let them consider this list, and return it, and then he could make out his catalogue.

Mr. BARRY, of New York. I think the gentleman is perfectly right, and the practice of starring these varieties that he recommends is the very one that has been followed, with the exception of a very few recommendations made at one or two of the last meetings. These State reports are expected to give all the information necessary in regard to the value of these varieties. These reports show which varieties should be starred, single, double, or whatever it may be. We know very well that it would be very difficult to form a correct opinion of the value of a fruit from what is said at this meeting, with, as the gentleman says, only one delegate, perhaps, from a whole State, so that we do not intend to star the varieties from what may be said at this meeting, although the discussions here are interesting, and assist us in determining the general value of certain varieties.

Mr. BRYANT, of Illinois. In our State, we have three distinct districts,—the northern, southern and central. Fruits which do very well in the northern and central parts of the State do not succeed in the southern part, and *vice versa*. We must therefore have three representatives here, one from each of these districts, to make the information obtained of any value, and these we have not got.

The PRESIDENT. The reports of the State committees are our main reliance, and upon them we must ever depend; but gentlemen who have been familiar with our discussions will undoubtedly remember that information has been given from time to time, in relation to varieties which are succeeding very well only in one place, or with one individual, and in a short time, in consequence of the remarks made at that time, they are introduced into a great many places, and then we are able to get the approval not of three persons only, but of a great many. And in a congregation like this assembly, coming from forty States or more, we shall always find such to be the fact. I have no desire in this matter, except to make every thing tend to the best interests of the Society, and to give us the most concise and reliable information. But it occurs to me that we had better lay

The Question of Premiums.

this subject on the table for a moment or two, that we may take up another, which I think should be disposed of at this time. I refer to the question of the policy of awarding premiums by this Society. And let me say here, that formerly, we awarded no premiums. We brought our fruits for examination without competition; but at Philadelphia large premiums were awarded by the Philadelphia Society to exhibitors, and so at Richmond; and I confess that I felt a little sensitive about having Boston take the initiative in backing out. And although we have passed through a season of great trial, as our burnt district shows you, many have suffered severely, and it would naturally be expected that we should put on garments of mourning, that was not the spirit of Boston. [Applause]. We have extended our invitation, and you have come up here in large numbers. I solicited the $1100 which is offered for premiums and medals, not that I wished to have it understood as an expression of my opinion in favor of premiums, but that Boston might do as well as other cities have done; and here I leave the subject. But I think it should be settled, now and forever, what the policy of this Society shall be in relation to the award of premiums.

Dr. HOWSLEY, of Kansas. I move that this Society shall never offer or award premiums for anything brought before it.

This motion was seconded by several delegates.

Mr. BARRY, of New York. I am in favor of the adoption of that resolution. I think that is the true policy for this Society to pursue, and I believe it has pursued it so far. I think this Society has never offered a premium for fruits yet. The first premiums that were offered in any way, directly or indirectly, at these exhibitions, were offered at Philadelphia. The Society had no control over that matter. The Horticultural Society of Pennsylvania offered those prizes in connection with our meeting. We could not prevent it. It was an act of courtesy and liberality on the part of that Society, and that people, and all we could do was to accept it, with thanks. When we went to Richmond, the Richmond Horticultural Society did the same thing. We could not prevent that. When we voted to come to Boston, some of the wealthy gentlemen of Boston, in the same spirit that had been manifested at Philadelphia and at Richmond, raised a fund for premiums. We could not say to them that they should not do it. It was an act of courtesy and liberality on their part over which we had no control. All we can do is to thank them for bringing here this magnificent exhibition of fruits, without any cost to us. But the true policy for us is just the policy which we have pursued up to this time, not to offer premiums. Our Society is for the great pleasure in a scientific Society. We come here out of pure love of the science, not to compete with one another for premiums. We leave that to other Societies.

While I am up I will say a word in reference to the medal that was ordered at Richmond. That medal, sir, I hold should be awarded to meritorious persons—to the discoverers of some valuable fruits, or new methods of cultivation of fruit trees, or for the prevention of disease or insects, or something of that kind; it should not be offered for fruits, except new fruits.

Mr. HARRISON, of Illinois—While it is quite true that this society has not offered premiums, I believe it has appointed the committees who have made the awards, and the resolution cuts off that. Hence I am in favor of it.

Dr. HOWSLEY, of Kansas—Allow me, in support of the motion I have made, to state, that the object of this Society has been from its organization, the development of fruit culture, the comparison of fruits grown in different parts of this nation, brought together for the purpose of showing the influence of climate, soil and cultivation upon the same variety in different portions of the country, to settle doubtful questions in regard to them, and to cultivate a cordial feeling of brotherly love one toward another. (Applause.) If the plan of awarding premiums should be adopted, when we come together, every man will feel a personal pride for himself or for his State, and it would be apt to engender a feeling of strife. Each one would endeavor to take the foremost rank, and to put his State forward. We of Kansas do not want money. All we want is to show that we have a country well adapted to fruit growing, and to invite persons interested in that pursuit to come and occupy our lands, as emigrants, knowing that if we get that class of men, we get the very best of the community.

We have, unhappily, had a little experience in this matter which you have not had yet. We were called upon last year to enter into competition with a neighboring State, and the pride of triumph so impressed itself into the bosom and action of every man, that we parted with the bitterest feelings toward each other, which have never been obliterated since. I hope never to see such a case occur again, while I am a fruit grower, or while my head is above the sod.

Now, as Mr. Barry has very truly remarked, if you are disposed to award medals, let it be for something aside from all this. You have, by the offer of these premiums, drawn to this place the finest fruits that could be gathered during the present year, which has been a disastrous one over the whole west. We present these fruits for your examination, that you may get all the information from us that you can get from them; but do not put us to strife and contention for the premiums, we beg of you. We are not asking for quarters or anything of the sort. Our fruits are here to show for themselves; but we deprecate the feeling that would be engendered by the competition for prizes. If that kind of feeling is created and diffused among the pomologists of America this Society will have lost its influence and good with the American people. I hope, therefore, it will be stopped just here, and go no further. (Loud applause.)

Mr. HOOKER, of New York—Mr. Barry and Dr. Howsley have so well expressed the sentiments which I feel on this subject, that I scarcely need say a word more than this, that I heartily endorse their words. I feared when I first saw the announcement that premiums were to be offered at Philadelphia, that the Society would be disturbed and not profited by that course. It brings in the element of competition too strongly for the real good of this Society. I do not think there can be a question about that. As I heard our President say, read yesterday, I thought "What a blessed thing it is, that this Society although it is so numerous, is so limited in pecuniary means that it has only about two hundred dollars in the treasury." Just so long as we are poor, we shall be useful, and I for one hope that there will never be a premium offered in this Society. (Applause.)

Mr. TURNER, of Connecticut—I am opposed to having any premiums given, because, judging from the newspaper I have in my hand, I suppose Connecticut is to be treated very much as it was proposed several years ago to treat Massachusetts, politically, "left out in the cold." While there are officers from thirty-one States and territories, I find that the name of Connecticut is not mentioned in that list and of course we shall get no premiums. (Applause.)

THE PRESIDENT—You have on your list of Vice-Presidents, Mr. D. S. DEWEY, of Milford.

Mr. TURNER—The list of officers published in the "Globe" does not mention Connecticut.

THE PRESIDENT. All honor to the newspapers. We are greatly indebted to the press; but if you take a newspaper account as a genealogical record, you will find yourself mistaken. (Laughter.)

Mr. MOODY, of New York. I am decidedly in favor of the principle of giving no premiums, but we have now arrived at a period when it seems to me something should be done for one of the new States that has come down here. It is a State so new, that perhaps they have never been able to make a show until this time. From the remarks of our good friend, Dr. Howsley, they once made a magnificent show in Philadelphia, as we all know, and it went out broadcast over the land, that Kansas was really a great fruit State. I have no doubt that it did that State millions of dollars worth of good, and I am sorry to hear the leading man of that State make the remarks he does just at this time. They might better have come from me, or some other gentleman coming from a State that has been long established as a pomological State, and that has no competitors. It seems to me unjust to shut out that new State, Nebraska, from an exhibition of her choice fruits, and from an opportunity to show that she is a fruitful State. If no premiums are awarded, some expression to reward the people of that new State should certainly be made, and sent forth in golden letters.

The PRESIDENT. The prizes now offered must be awarded.

Mr. BARRY, of New York. That is understood; that the action of the Society is only to take effect after this meeting.

Mr. MEEHAN, of Pennsylvania. The remarks which have been made in reference to Kansas, I think are founded on a misapprehension. As one of the committee on awards at Philadelphia, I will say, that Kansas came there with her fruits for exhibition, and when the gentlemen representing that State were asked if those fruits were for competition, they said no; they merely desired to exhibit to the people of Pennsylvania what Kansas was capable of producing in the way of fruit. And when the subject of premiums was suggested to them, they declined to receive any premium. But the committee thought that such a large and splendid display of fruit was worthy of some acknowledgment, and as they declined to accept any money, the premium was awarded in the form of a gold medal.

Mr. MOODY, of New York. Perhaps all I have said is wrong, but the Hon. Governor of Nebraska is here, and if he were called upon, I have no doubt he could describe the situation of that State to this Society far better than I have.

Mr. FULLER, of New York. I will not speak as a pomologist on this question, but as a newspaper man. If you award premiums, I shall probably make out the list, and send home word that Kansas or Nebraska, or whatever State it may be, takes the first premium. But if there are no premiums awarded, I am sure that myself and other reporters will give a description of the fruit exhibited by the different States, and make a report worth a great deal more to any State than a medal, or anything of the kind.

Mr. HARRISON, of Pennsylvania. I remember when I was at school, I was fortunate enough to be one of the two or three boys who were always at or near the head of the class, and I remember also that there were six or eight boys who were always near the foot. I know I felt, when I looked down upon those little fellows, that I had a sort of prescriptive right to be at the head of the class, and yet sometimes the thought occurred to me, "Am I not guilty of injustice to those little fellows, who work twice as hard as I do?" It was very easy for me to learn my lessons, and very hard for them. They left school utterly disheartened, and when they went out into life, it was only perhaps by their natural fitness for some particular occupation, that they ever amounted to anything. So it is with the collections of fruit that come here from the different States. We owe as high or a higher duty to those who make a small show, because the smaller exhibitors may have done much the hardest work.

Our business is educational; we meet here for the interchange of views, and I hope every man here will constitute himself now, if never before, an apostle, to go out into the world and preach the gospel of good fruit to all people. There is something more to be done on these occasions than discuss what is the best fruit, and how to grow it. We are to teach people to eat more and better fruit, and become better Christians thereby. Fruits, with me, are synonymous with cheerfulness. Show me a surly, ugly man, one who always has an unpleasant word when a pleasant one is a great deal cheaper and better, and I will show you a man who is not a great eater of fruit.

In regard to the matter of competition, I think we should not go into competition any further than an honorable, generous rivalry would dictate, and the greater rivals we are, the greater friends we should be. Mr. Barry speaks of giving medals for new fruits, or for new and valuable discoveries in fruit culture. I think it would be quite appropriate to give medals for valuable collections, and I would give medals to those who come here with small collections, who have had a great deal harder work than those who have, perhaps, brought better and larger collections.

Dr. HAMILTON. Then you have the fruits that may be grown in Kansas and in Nova Scotia, in the general catalogue. For instance, I have understood from pretty good authority, that the Ribston Pippin will not ripen or do very well in the State of New York; yet with us, in chalky or plaster grounds, it does very well. It is a very fine apple, and takes the highest rank in Nova Scotia as a standard fruit. I presume that the Greening, with us, under almost any circumstances, will not ripen, and yet, in western New York, and south of that, it will do remarkably well.

The PRESIDENT. If the Doctor will examine the catalogue, he will see that we have done precisely what he recommends.

Mr. FOOTE, of Massachusetts. I fear we are making too much talk for the work we have to do, and I move that we come down from the *stars* at once, and go to work. [Laughter and applause.]

The PRESIDENT. I believe you understand it, that hereafter in our discussions there is to be no starring. Gentlemen will express their opinions in relation to various kinds of fruit, as they will be gathered from that, and the information acquired from State and local reports, and whatever other material is accessible, the General Fruit Committee will do the starring themselves.

The Society then entered upon the discussion of apples, which occupied the remainder of the forenoon and the afternoon session, a report of which will be given next week.

The Visit to Mr. Hunnewell.

This afternoon session closed at four o'clock and the delegates at once proceeded to the Boston & Albany Railroad, where they took the train for Wellesley, the residence of H. H. Hunnewell, Esq. The company numbered nearly three hundred, and on their arrival at Wellsley, several omnibusses and carriages were found in waiting by which they were conveyed to Mr. Hunnewell's charming villa, where they were met by the host, and cordially welcomed in most delightful terms. After a pleasant stroll through the grounds, where the highest art and the most cultivated taste have been called into requisition to enhance the natural beauty of the place, which has now scarcely an equal on this side of the ocean, at least. The green expanse of lawn, the rare deciduous and evergreen trees, the tasteful and unique beds of flowers, and above all, the delightful views upon the border of the lake, its hedges so evenly trimmed as almost to tempt one to walk upon them, or cut in many a quaint and curious form,—all these possessed peculiar attractions for such a company of cultivated ladies and gentlemen, many of them experienced botanists and horticulturists, fully capable of appreciating them.

The inspection of the grounds and hot-houses ended, the party were invited into the house, where an elegant repast awaited them, of which they partook with infinite zest and satisfaction. At the conclusion of the feast, the company bade farewell to their generous and courteous host and proceeded to the depot, where they took the train for Boston, reaching the city about eight o'clock.

(For Continued Reports see next week's Ploughman.)

THE BANQUET AT MUSIC HALL.

The festivities of last week, in honor of the meeting of the American Pomological Society in this city, were fittingly closed on Friday evening by a magnificent banquet at Music Hall, to which the members of that Association were invited by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. The great hall was transformed for the time into a garden of enchantment, "within whose circuit was Elysium." The dark, rich foliage of the tropics gave an air of oriental magnificence to the scene; the rarest of our native plants and the most beautiful of autumnal flowers charmed the eye, while strains of delicious music stole through the perfume-laden air, "breathing divine enchanting ravishment."

Many of the guests were seated at small round tables arranged in double rows around the hall, the centre being occupied with a long table, which bore massive silver flower-stands and richly-ornamented candelebras, elegantly festooned with flowers and trailing vines, while luscious fruit, rich and tempting as the fabled apples of the Hesperides, was displayed in most lavish profusion. The hall was filled, somewhat overcrowded, in fact, and among the company were many of our most distinguished citizens, testifying by their presence the interest which they feel in the delightful pursuit in honor of which the festival was held.

An hour was spent in the interchange of social greetings and pleasant conversation, after which, grace having been said by Rev. James H. Means, of Dorchester, the company were invited to partake of the good things set before them by that prince of caterers, J. B. Smith. After the banquet, President Strong, of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, made the welcoming speech, concluding with the following toast:

HON. MARSHALL PINCKNEY WILDER—Pomology and Horticulture alike claim him as one of their most devoted and self sacrificing patrons, and vie with each other in doing him honor.

To this toast, Col. WILDER responded in a felicitous manner, after which, by invitation of President Strong, he assumed the duties of the chair, and gave the first regular sentiment, as follows:

MASSACHUSETTS—The strong mother, who rears her children by a ragged discipline; the generous mother, who endows them with bountiful gifts. She has raised a Governor whose excellence as a magistrate is only equalled by his worth as a man.

His Excellency, Gov. WASHBURN, responded in a brief and appropriate speech, and then W. S. SCHAFFER, of Philadelphia, spoke in reply to a toast complimentary to the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, of which he is President.

The next sentiment was:

THE CITY OF BOSTON—Renowned alike for her hospitality and patriotism. In her Mayor we recognize a native sentiment, giving great promise of becoming a popular fruit.

Mayor Pierce happily responded, and was followed by Gov. FURNAS, of Nebraska, in response to a toast in honor of that State, as "the uniform friend of agriculture and rural economy;" after which we should follow the plan that we adopted originally, not to star the catalogue at our meetings, but to state the merits of the different varieties, as we understand them—whether they are good, very good, or the best, and then let the committee who make up the catalogue take these discussions, and the reports of the various societies and committees, and make the proper starring in the catalogue at their leisure.

Mr. QUINN, of New Jersey. I rise to second Mr. Barry's motion, with a feeling of gratitude to him for having offered it, for I think, if adopted, it will eventually result in great good, and give us a catalogue that can be relied upon. No individual is competent to star for any State, and no catalogue, made up in that way, can be of the value that we want the catalogue of the American Pomological Society to be to the States at large.

The PRESIDENT. I wish gentlemen would express themselves fully on this subject. I desire to do no myself, and to say, that the plan proposed by Mr. Barry, the original plan, is the true one. When you bring thirty or more States together, and hear the various reports in relation to a certain point, you get all the information to be received on the spot. Then, when the reports of the various State committees and local associations come in, the Chairman of the General Fruit Committee has all the material that can be obtained. That is the true way. The record is easily kept, and then the committee can prepare a catalogue that may be relied upon. It is simple, it is effective, and I approve of it entirely.

Mr. CARPENTER, of New York. I am much pleased with the proposed alteration. I can well remember the advantage the catalogue was to me when prepared in the way proposed. I think it took me of little service to me since it has been made upon the more recent plan, from the fact that some varieties succeed well in a light soil and prove perfect failures in a heavy soil. But in the old way in which we discussed these subjects, we were advised in regard to that matter, better posted up, and enabled to plant to advantage.

Dr. HAMILTON, of Nova Scotia. It appears to me, that in making up a general list of fruits, the first consideration should be, that each State should have the fruits best adapted to that State.

The PRESIDENT. The catalogue shows what they are.

Dr. HAMILTON. Then you have the fruits that may be grown in Kansas and in Nova Scotia, in the general catalogue. For instance, I have understood from pretty good authority, that the Ribston Pippin will not ripen or do very well in the State of New York; yet with us, in chalky or plaster grounds, it does very well. It is a very fine apple, and takes the highest rank in Nova Scotia as a standard fruit. I presume that the Greening, with us, under almost any circumstances, will not ripen, and yet, in western New York, and south of that, it will do remarkably well.

The PRESIDENT. If the Doctor will examine the catalogue, he will see that we have done precisely what he recommends.

Mr. FOOTE, of Massachusetts. I fear we are making too much talk for the work we have to do, and I move that we come down from the *stars* at once, and go to work. [Laughter and applause.]

The PRESIDENT. I believe you understand it, that hereafter in our discussions there is to be no starring. Gentlemen will express their opinions in relation to various kinds of fruit, as they will be gathered from that, and the information acquired from State and local reports, and whatever other material is accessible, the General Fruit Committee will do the starring themselves.

The Society then entered upon the discussion of apples, which occupied the remainder of the forenoon and the afternoon session, a report of which will be given next week.

READ AND RUN.

— San Francisco is going to try the English sparrow.

— Sheep did not hold out so well as horses, at the late Vermont State Fair.

— Beef is being extensively imported on the hoof from New York to England.

— Some sketches and a poem were found on the person of young Fred. W. Loring, who was murdered by the Apaches in Arizona, two years ago.

— That German Professor keeps digging away in the ruins of fabled Troy.

— The native chief of an East Indian province has offered a prize for the best essay on the evil effects of intoxicating drugs.

— Over 250,000 square miles of the Rocky Mountain region are underlaid with strata of coal from five to thirty-five feet thick.

— By the death of Col. George H. Pierce, of Dover, N. H., a prominent railroad constructor has been removed from the community.

— Three hundred and thirty-three wives are the allowance of the uxorious King of Ashantee, which must make Brigham feel envious.

— Milwaukee presumes to compete the honors and triumphs of the wheat market with Chicago.

— Indian Tickle is the name of some sort of a place down in Labrador.

— Judy rem arks that ladies with lantern jaws light up easy.

— In the prolonged Tichborne trial, in England, they have got down to the question of the size of the claimant's foot.

— The Pomological Convention in this city administered great delight to thousands of visitors.

— New Zealand haymakers ride to the field in vehicles that are covered and have stuffed seats. "How drives the locund team afield!"

— The Kelsey outrage does not cease to vex, as it should, the otherwise quiet town of Huntington, L. I.

— The visit of the Shah of Persia to Europe is already making itself visible in the results in his own country.

— The cholera is officially reported to be on the increase in France, Russia, Italy, and Germany. It may break out everywhere by another year.

— The investigation of the Dominion Credit Mobilier is proceeding in Canada with much interest, that grows daily.

— The Chancellor Livingston burial vault, at Red Hook, on the Hudson, has been broken open and plundered by some indescribable vandals.

— In Bagdad and Brazos harbors, Texas, a gale of wind sunk and stranded every small vessel lying in the harbor.

— Railway accidents are decidedly multiplying in England, when they are able to chronicle three in the same day.

— Gold has been going down, dragging railway stocks after it, and there has been something very much like a stringency in the money market.

— It is thought that the sudden appearance of yellow fever in its most malignant form in Shreveport, Louisiana, was caused by the violent breaking up of several miles of the famous raft in the Red River.

— It is proposed seriously to overflow the great Colorado Desert, thus forming an inland sea and improving the climate of the lower country.

— The dry goods, boot and shoe, and ready made clothing trade in New York is on a stupendous scale this season. Some of the sidewalks are so packed and littered with cases that pedestrianism is next to impossible.

— The famous Chinese commercial treaty is believed to contain nothing but a scaly trick on foreign ambassadors.

— Autograph letters of Washington, Jefferson, and Franklin are said to be in the possession of a lady in Newbury, Maine.

— What New Haven receives for liquor licenses she proposes to devote to a public library.

— A submarine cable is to be laid between England and Sweden.

— Prussia and Austria are engaged in cooking up mutual arrangements for the suppression of socialism and revolutionary principles.

— About these times expect the line storm, which sometimes, however, blows over.

— A bloody tribal war is going on among the Fijee.

— An alarming epidemic has broken out in the West End of London, which is the typhoid, and caused by the supply of milk.

— The ladies who go from New York to Newport to take charge of their villas, are said to be harder worked socially than they are in their town houses at home during the winter.

— The Miller's River stench is a visitation which there seems to be no authority to abate.

— The various yacht clubs are finishing up their sailing for the season.

— Four towns and cities will vote on the 7th of October, for and against annexation to Boston. There are Charlestown on the one side, and Brookline, Brighton and West Roxbury on the other.

— Cheap transportation meetings are making their appearance in the eastern commercial centres as well as through the West.

— Vessels coming from New Orleans are quarantined in Mobile. Yellow fever from Shreveport is what causes the apprehension.

— Baby Fairs are coming into fashion once more, but babies themselves are not likely to go out of fashion soon.

— The second Adventists have held a camp meeting in the neighborhood of Springfield. Next year is the time they fix for the Finis.

— There is to be a National Railroad Conductors' Convention in this city on the 8th of October.

— Dr. Paddock was consecrated a Bishop of the Episcopal Church on Wednesday, in Grace Church, Brooklyn.

— The Cuban planters are about holding a meeting in Havana to prevent a plan to the Spanish Government for the abolition of slavery.

— Gloucester has been a most serious sufferer by the recent disasters among the fishermen sailing out of that port. Over one hundred men have disappeared, leaving as many dependent widows and families.

— Counterfeiters of United States currency are now suspected of having obtained access to the original plates for printing.

— The citizens of Louisiana are rising to deal in the most determined manner with the cattle thieves, a short shrift being their custom.

— A careful search through the city has satisfied the authorities that there are no Italian slave children in Boston.

— Mr. John A. Parker, who was indirectly a very efficient promoter of the settlement of the Alabama Claims, has just died in New York.

— The railroads out of Boston are some of them putting down their excursion rates to ridiculously low figures.

— Hoosac Tunnel is now reported to be haunted with ghosts, and no workmen will enter the shaft after the gang to which he belongs has gone in to its work.

— Old John Harper, owner of the horse Longfellow, is in the field again in Kentucky with some of his flyers.

— The lecturing season promises to be something exceedingly brilliant, particularly in this favored latitude.

— The Maine State Fair at Bangor enlivened and instructed the people of our neighbor New England State during the week.

— The yellow fever broke out without the slightest warning in Shreneport, Louisiana, and the town instantly became depopulated.

— The Miller locks have been decided on for the Treasury Department, and the people who turn out the taxes so liberally will rejoice if this kind of lock will manage to keep more of their money in safe custody.

— Gov. Cooke has resigned the office of President of the District of Columbia, and Col. Sheppard has been put in his place.

— Wall street has had a big financial sensation, in the failure of the brokers' firm in which Daniel Drew is a partner.

— Railroads will not be built as fast as they have been, for a few years, in consequence of the attitude of the Farmers.

— The collapse of the huge balloon in Brooklyn seems to have let the whole cat out of the bag. It was an advertising scheme, and extremely windy.

— The book-trade sales in New York indicate a decided revival of business in that department for the coming season.

— Recent land sales in Brookline figure up encouraging returns as an incident of being so near a neighbor to Boston.

— The streets for the past week have shown pretty plainly that a host of people have been gone somewhere during the summer.

— A man in this city bought some old furniture, and found three thousand dollars in greenbacks tucked away in the back of a chair.

— Senator Sumner and Gen. Banks will shortly make their appearance on the lecturers' platform.

— Knitting needles are manufactured in but two places in this country—Connecticut and Pennsylvania.

"THE PERFECT HORSE."

This is the apt title of the very fascinating volume, published by J. E. Osgood & Co., from Rev. Mr. Murray's hand, in which he has had the associated aid and countenance of Dr. George B. Loring and Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. It is, to begin with, a superb book mechanically; luxuriously printed, attractively illustrated with animal portraits, conveniently divided for systematic treatment and examination, and not destitute of that important adjunct, an index. Mr. Murray invites Mr. Beecher to introduce him as a horse-breeder and horse-lover to the public, which he does in a genial and generous way, that fairly lets down the bars to the lot in which the author's animals enjoy their liberty. Then Mr. Murray proceeds, in an animated, enthusiastic and earnest strain, in which instruction and affection alternately strive for the mastery, to tell how to know the Horse, how to breed him, how to train him, how to shoe him, and how to drive him. Those comprise all the essential points of the case. Whoever supposes this book is in the slightest sense "jockeyish," can see at the first glance that there is little enough room for that quality in the contents as above noted.

Following Mr. Murray's precepts from my personal experience with the Horse, in the capital essay on "Agriculture and the Horse," by Dr. Loring. It is a gem in its way, worthy of the setting it receives in a book of this character. There is every variety of discussion in it for the practical side of the equine question. If any man may be credited with knowing the Horse, and especially in his every day relations to Agriculture, it certainly should be this accomplished and distinguished President of the New England Agricultural Society. No one can read it without learning to love the horse at sight. Taken together, the personal experience of these two gentlemen with the noblest of domestic animals, forms the two hemispheres of the whole subject, which is thus rounded out under their skillful hands. The illustrations give the book actual animal life, while the records, pedigrees, and descriptions are really dazzling to those who know what such things mean.

But the romance of the volume—and it possesses it, from the very nature of its subject—is subordinated to its plain, practical sense. A young farmer who wants to enter upon horse-breeding as a business, will be sure to be enchanted with these fair pages, and to make them his study by day and his dream by night. Mr. Murray has made his Agricultural Address and his "Perfect Horse" happen along together felicitously. He has, too, done more by this volume than any one man has ever done before him, to rescue the entire subject of the Horse, which is the noblest ally of man in the whole animal kingdom, from the association of a class of persons whose companionship no perfect horse ever desired. His book will be read far and wide, and it deserves to leave especially deep and permanent impression in New England. Dr. Loring at least gives it the application for which New England agriculturists will long have reason to thank him.

☞ The most intelligent and useful butter makers all over the country are using the Blanchard Churn.

☞ About 25,000 spools of the Eureka Machine twist are manufactured every day. Still the supply is inadquate, and the manufacturers are obliged to increase their facilities.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ Floor Oil Cloths, of the finest enameled finish, in various widths, suitable for offices or dwellings, closing out at less than market value by NEW ENGLAND CARPET CO., Boston.

CARPETS FOR OFFICES.—Brussels, Tapestry, Kidderminster, Coir matting, and various other grades especially adapted for offices—closing out at low prices by NEW ENGLAND CARPET CO., 373 Washington Street, next building to Adams House, Boston.

CARPETS FOR THE PEOPLE AT LOW PRICES.—A large line of Ingrain and American Tapestry Brussels of the finest grades are now being closed out at very much under value by the NEW ENGLAND CARPET CO., 373 Washington Street, next building to Adams House, Boston.

CARPETS FOR THE PEOPLE AT LOW PRICES.—Closing out sale of our stock:

Two-plys for 50 cents.
Wool Ingrains, 75 cents.
Extra Superfine, $1.

Also, high grades of Kidderminster and three-plys comprising a fine and varied assortment of the finest styles and best productions. All are being sold at very much under the market value. NEW ENGLAND CARPET CO., 373 Washington Street, next building to Adams House, Boston. sep20-3t

DOUBLE BULBS! DOUBLE BULBS!

50 HARDY FLOWERING BULBS mailed to applicants, inclosing $3 00. A Descriptive price list of Bulbs, free. WM. H. SPOONER, No. 4 Beacon Street, Boston. sep20-6t

DON'T THROW AWAY YOUR MONEY.—To the Public.—For over 26 years Dr. Tobias' Venetian Liniment has been sold; every bottle has been warranted, and never has been returned. Thousands of certificates of its wonderful curative properties can be seen at the Depot. It will do all, and more, than it is represented for. Perfectly safe to take internally. See oath with every bottle. It cures Cholera, Croup, Dysentery, Colic, Sea Sickness, Chronic Rheumatism, Sprains, Old Sores, Cuts, etc. Depot, 10 part Place, New York. sep6-4t

☞ WHITE'S SPECIALTY FOR DYSPEPSIA is the only prompt, efficient and safe master of such symptoms as loss of appetite, heartburn, palpitation of the heart, dizziness, sleeplessness, melancholy, costiveness, wind, mental and bodily depression, as well as many others. For sale by all druggists. Price $1 00 per bottle. H. G. WHITE, Proprietor, Chamberlayer, Mass.

PITTSTON, Me., April 17.

MR. H. G. WHITE.

I take pleasure in giving you the following certificate: My wife, Mrs. H. C. Long, has been severely afflicted with Dyspepsia in the most obstinate form. After trying several physicians and various remedies without relief, saw your SPECIALTY. I procured a bottle, and without any other inducement gave it a trial. After taking Two Bottles only it produced the desired effect. I cheerfully recommend it, for it is a most excellent medicine for the stomach, and deem it my duty to give you this testimonial. CHARLES E. LORD.

COLUMBUS, Miss., June 1.

I take pleasure in commending WHITE'S SPECIALTY FOR DYSPEPSIA to the public. I have tested its merits, and found it more efficacious than any medicine prescribed or patented for that disease. E. F. DAGGETT, Attorney at Law.

Endorsed by S. T. MAER, Southern Express Company, and C. F. DAGGETT, Attorney at Law.

WHITE'S SPECIALTY.

aug16-13t

☞ BAY RUM. Every family should have Bay Rum for bathing and toilet use. It can be obtained sure of FISHER & FAIRBANKS, 45 North Market St., Boston. jly12-tf

CRESCENT MINERAL SOAP.

All good housekeepers use the Crescent for clean ing house, knives, tin, copper, etc. It will leave a polish on the paint different from any other Soap.

For sale by all grocers. oct28-tf

MARRIAGES.

In this city, Sept. 11, by Rev. S. H. Winkley, Capt. George G. Spear of Cambridge, to Miss Mary F. Grant of Boston.

Sept. 14, by Rev. S. H. Winkley, Mr. Henry E. Phillips to Miss Mary H. Standish.

In Cambridge, Sept. 15, by Rev. C. C. Everett, Mr. William H. Robinson to Miss Aima C. Ginn, both of Boston.

In Fall River, Sept. 15, Mr. George H. Howard of Boston, to Miss Ida H. Dwelley of Fall River.

In Marlboro', Sept. 11, by Rev. A. E. Winship, Mr. William White to Miss Sarah E. Pratt, all of Marlboro'

In West Newbury, Sept. 2, by Rev. Mr. Keeley, Mr. Ezekiel Whitman of Elmwood, to Miss Emma J., only daughter of T. M. Chase, Esq.

In Cambridge, Sept. 10, by Rev. Joshua Young, Mr. J. Frederick Patten of Bangor, Me., to Miss Grace Bence, daughter of the officiating clergyman.

In New York, Sept. 12, by Rev. E. H. Chapin, D. D. Lamont, M. D. to Miss Maria N. Thompson, daughter of the late Capt. Joseph Thompson of Halifax City, N. S. (Worcester papers please copy.)

DEATHS.

In this city, Sept. 14, Mrs. Dorcas Smith, formerly of Portland, Me., 84 years 7 months.

Sept. 12, Mr. John P. Sparrell, 79 years 8 months.

In Chelsea, Sept. 13, Caroline W., wife of John A. Libby, 55 years 8 months.

In East Somerville, Sept. 15, Theodore C. Eddy, 28 years.

In Jamaica Plain, Sept. 15, Nathan Tucker, 62 years 7 months.

In Beverly, Sept. 14, Capt. H. Roundy, 53 years.

In Bingham, Sept. 13, Mary Wallace, daughter of George W., and the late Martha B. Beale.

In Andover, Sept. 11, Eunice, w

ORTHERN CATTLE.

nd and part of the Vermont Central very much behind time this week, eck to what might have been a de market for cattle. Some butchers y were paying higher for young y of the butchers had made up their rchase of dealers, who, upon arrival found the offerings as represented, bunches were turned over at prices ast noticed. Lake steers received dition.

on of New York had 70 head of dif- s to suit. B. Dow sold 10 steers at ght, average 950 lbs live; two year s from 7 @ 7¼c ₩ lb, D W, to dress 00 lbs each. J. F. Fry sold 1 cow at 1233 lbs, 35 shrink; 4 steers at $37-50 s 500 lbs; 2 steers for $90, to dress O. E. Taylor sold 2 oxen for $183, lb each; 4 steers at 7c, to dress 560 B. Hancock sold 2 stags for $120, s; 3 cows for $69; 1 heifer at $32; eb.

ORTHERN SHEEP.

cket opened dull, with some 4000 operate with. No sales of owners ns not active. Scarcely anything owards the middle of the forenoon. ly large dealers coming to under- hen the other flocks took a start; had the operations of last week not and knew about how much they o pay. We heard of but one lot of dd as high as 7c ₩ lb. The average likely flocks 6½c live. Sheep from to quality. P. B. Hancock sold 75 e 92 lbs, at $5-75 ₩ head; B. M. 29 head of all lambs, except 4 head 71 lbs.

POULTRY.

declined 2c ₩ lb, except on tur- quantities of dressed poultry re- the week, which has stocked the eeps the rates of live lots at low quote: Turkeys 20c ₩ lb; Chick- at 15c ₩ lb.

EW YORK MARKET.

ed declined ½; receipts 10,343 head e for medium to fair; 11¼@11c for good finer; receipts 2275 head; quoted at se and 10@10c for milk. Sheep and ward; receipts 22,743 head; quoted at 4 and 5@6c for Lambs. Swine firm; ead; quoted at 6¼@7c.

LPHIA CATTLE MARKET.

Market dull and prices are lower; sales at $4 25@5 25 ₩ 100 lbs for common to d. Calves were dull; sales at $35 @90 ge, and $30 @56 5-00 ₩ head for fresh ere active; sales of fair to choice at 4½@ Lambs sold at 8@9c. Hogs were firmer; d; sales of corn fed at $7 25@7 37½ ₩

ORE CATTLE MARKET.

Prices for Beef Cattle ranged as follows: @12@12 50; that generally sold at 12; medium or good fair quality $7 62½ @8 00; thin Steers, oxen and Cows $3 00@8 62; best grades of Cattle $9 00@10 00; the market $4 50; extreme range of prices st of the sales were from $4 12@5 25 ₩

Cattle.—The receipts of Sheep this week were in excess of last week, but of the ity were exceed as fair. Lambs ar at good prices, as also good open wool as been but little Eastern Lambs during ports Sheep and Lambs $5 75@6 25 gross, ge @ ₩ head. Lambs $3 50@6 00 ₩ head. have advanced a fraction, the figures ghout the week. We quote Sheep at 46 5@7 25, and large south tail ends @6 75 @ 100 lbs net.—*Baltimore Sun.*

HICAGO MARKET.

The continued depression in the Eastern used a dull and unprofitable week for e receipts were quite moderate, and the the week. The general market ruled dull ation to good grades of stock, and last ave to a scarcely maintained. The sup- ost the bulk of the offerings consisted of ttlings, and a large number of Texan and which were taken principally by city e was a fair attendance of stock buyers ing of the week, and a goodly number of ther cows and steers were taken to dier- nts and adjoining States. A fair number e yards remained at the close. Veal calves quest, and prices ruled a shade easier, at ere somewhat below Friday's

market for hogs during the past week steady, with but little variation in prices. ge Eastern droves sold at $5 @5 40, and suitable to their requirements, a large ad lambs at $4 @5 50 for heavy to $4 75 ll of the sales were taken at $5 @5 25 ₩ ere scarcely any sales of Western lambs ason advises, New York buyers held off, grades a decline of 10@12½c ₩ 100 lbs was ed on the sales, but the decline was only ood to move. At the present writing, it is e are over 4,000 head left in the pens ket closing dull and weak.

ere was no change to notice during the past epartment of trade. Prices ruled steady ranging from $5 00@6 00 for common to 4 25@4 75 for good to extra. The demand the waste of local buyers.—*Prairie Far-*

expressly for the Ploughman.

KITCHEN MARKET.

e week ending Sep 18, 1873.

RETAIL PRICES.

DE QUINCY MARKET.

&c.	Pork, Lard, &c.
Hides & Tal- ow $1 51.	*Corrected by Flint & Rich ards, No. 28.*
Fresh Pork, ₩ lb	10 @12
Clear Salt Strips	10 @11
Salted Hams	@
Smoked Hams	12 @16
Corned Shoulders	8 @10
Rickets	9 @10
Smoked Shoulders	10 @12
Smoked Ribs	9 @10
Sausages	@10
Pigs' Feet	@10
Lard	@10
Veal & Mutton.	
Veal, Leg	20 @25
Veal, Shoulder	@14
Lamb, ₩ quarter	15 @25
Mutton, Legs	14 @25
Mutton, Shoulder	12@

ultry, Game, &c.

by N. Robbins, Nos. 33 & 35.

@2 00	20	Partridges pr.	@
		Pigeons,	
		₩ pair	2 00@2 50
10@ 20	20	Wild Squabs do	@3 00
10@ 12	20	Ducks, Mallard	@
		₩ pair	@
		Teal, ₩ pair	@
		Snipe, ₩ doz	2 00@4 00
@2 50	50	Brant, ₩ pair	@
@		Venison	@

Fish, Oysters, &c.

Walker & Rich, Nos. 113 and 117

@ 12		Mackerel, Spanish, ₩ lb	@ 50
@ 12		Oysters, solid, ₩ gallon	@ 80
@ 8		Perch, ₩ doz	@ 25
@ 12		Salmon, Canada, ₩ lb	20 @
@ 12		Quohaugs, solid, ₩ quart	@ 50
@ 12		Salmon	45 @ 50
@ 12		Salmon, Pickled	@ 50
@ 20		Salmon, new	@
@ 40		Smelts	25 @
@ 40		Scollops, ₩ qt	@
@ 12		Trouts, lb	@ 20
@ 20		Sword Fish	@ 15
@ 25		Shad	@
@ 25		Tongues and Sounds	@ 12
@ 25		White Perch	@ 10

It and Vegetables.

nuts, Avery & Co., Nos. 97 and 99.

VEGETABLES.

@ 75		Beets, per peck	50 @
		Beans, white, ₩ bush	@1 25
		Beans, shelled, qt	@ 25
@ 25		Cabbage, hd	12 @ 15
@ 25		Carrots, per bush	50 @ 75
		Cauliflowers	@ 37
		Corn, Green, do	@ 10
		Cucumbers, ea	@ 2
		Green Herbs for Soups	@ 10
@ 50		Lettuce, ₩ bd	6 @ 10
		Onions, pickled, ₩ gal	@ 100
		₩ gal	@
		Onions, pearl	@
		Onions, Potato, ₩ bush	@ 60
		Pickles, ₩ gal	@
		Pickles, Martinoes, ₩ gal	@
		Potatoes, pk	50 @ 75
		Potatoes, sweet, pk	@
		Watermelons	@
		Cantaloupe	@
		Squashes, Marrow, ₩ lb	@ 3
		Squashes, Hubbard, ₩ lb	@
		Turnips, bush	@1 25
		Tomatoes, new, ₩ bush	@1 50
		Tomatoes, can	@ 50

HOLESALE PRICES.

QUINCY MARKET.

	Pork, Lard, &c.
	Corrected by Flint & Rich ards, No. 29.
@18 00	Pork, Boston ex. clear, bbl	@21 00
@24 00	Boston No. 1	@
	₩ bbl	19 00 @20 00
	Boston No. 2	18 00 @19 00
	Ohio ex. clear	18 50 @19 00
	Ohio clear	17 50 @18 00
	Ohio mess	18 00 @18 50
	Ohio prime	14 00 @15 00
	Ohio ₩ Bbl	9 @ 10
@ 14	Hams, Boston	@ 16
@ 14	Hams, Boston	13 @ 14
@ 7	₩ lb	@ 7
	Hogs, whole	6@6½

tables.

	Butter, Cheese, Eggs
Hides & Tal- ow, Avery & Co., No. 97.	*Corrected by C. C. Chamber lin & Co., No. 79.*
	BUTTER.
@ 5 00	Prime new	27 @ 29
@	Fine old	@
@	Choice Dairies, ₩ lb	@
@ 2 75	Fair to good dairies	24 @ 26
@10 00	Common do	20 @ 23
@	Bakers', ₩ lb	12 @ 16
@14 00	CHEESE.	
@ 6 00	Factory, new	12 @ 13
@ 5 00	Factory, old	11 @ 12
@ 4 00	Farmers' ex	10 @ 12
@ 4 00	Farmers' ord	6 @ 9
@ 2 50	Eggs.	
@16 00	Eggs, new	25 @ 26
@ 3 00	Eggs, limed	

ON HAY MARKET.

RETAIL.

	ton	new
		old
		1 cwt

ED MARKET.

Beach & Son, 51 & 52 North Market St

25@1 50	Hungarian Grass	2 00@2 50
25@1 50	Seed, ₩ bush	2 00@2 50
	Millet, ₩ bush	1 75@2 00
45@ 50	Red Top, ₩ sack	3 00
@ 10	R. I. Bent Grass	@
@@4 00	₩ bush	@
	Spring Rye, ₩ bush	1 00@1 75
@@4 50	Wheat, Spring, ₩ bush	@@
@@4 00	Wheat, Winter, ₩ bush	@@
	Chicken Barley, ₩ bush	@@
	New England Bank	141½

MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION

OF MASSACHUSETTS AND NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The Board of Directors of the Milk Producers' Association of Massachusetts and New Hampshire met Friday, September 12, at the Quincy House to consult in relation to the price at which milk shall be sold by the farmers from October 1, 1873, to April 1, 1874.

R. F. Hutchinson of Milford, N. H., (one of the Vice-Presidents) presided in the absence of the President.

After a general discussion in relation to facilities for making milk, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the price of milk after Oct. 1 be the same as last year, viz. 43 cents per can in Boston, so long as the retail price in Boston is 8 cents per quart, and that the subject of this resolution be referred to the following committee, viz: H. F. French, Concord, Mass.; Hammon Reed of Lexington, Mass.; Daniel Round of Norfolk, Mass.

The following preamble and resolutions were also unanimously adopted by the Board:

Whereas, This Association was organized to secure for its members and all milk producers a fair compensation for the labor and capital employed in their business and,

Whereas, The necessity for such an organization is as great now as at any previous time; therefore,

Resolved, 1st, That this Association shall be sustained as the organ of the milk producers.

Resolved, 2d. That we will use all honorable means to obtain a membership of true and useful men, and that we will labor to secure (all things considered) such benefits as the milk producers are entitled to in relation to prices, transportation and a market.

NEW ENGLAND FARMERS' CLUB.—At a meeting of the New England Farmers' Club held at No. 8 Studio Building, Sept. 12 Hon. Daniel Needham, President, in the chair, the following named gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:

President—Hon. Daniel Needham of Groton, Mass.; *Secretary*—Daniel Round of Norfolk; *Treasurer*—Hammond Reed of Lexington; *Trustees*—Maine, H. Haight of Skowhegan, Fred Atwood of Winterport; New Hampshire, Natt Head of Hookset; Chester Pike of Cornish; Vermont, Dr Henry Boynton of Woodstock, O. S. Bliss of Georgia; Massachusetts, S. B. Phinney of Barnstable, J. T. Everett of Princeton; Rhode Island, G. F. Wilson of East Providence, A. D. Chudsey of Wickford; Connecticut, E. H. Hyde of Stafford, Benjamin Sumner of Woodstock; *Associate Executive Board*—Maine, H. M. Boardmurn of Augusta New Hampshire, John B. Clarke of Manchester, James O. Adams of Concord; Vermont, Henry Clark of Rutland, Dr. Haskins of Brattleboro', C. Horace Hubbard of Springfield; Massachusetts, Geo. Noyes R. P. Eaton, L. Wetherell, of Boston; H M. Burt of Springfield; Rhode Island, Joseph S. Pitman of Providence; Connecticut, T. S. Gold of Cornwall.

FREAK OF NATURE.—Four years ago Mr. Charles Chase of Weare, laid a cement pipe thirty-five rods for the purpose of conveying water into his house. At the time the pipe was laid, a small gimlet hole was made in it for the penned air to escape, into which cotton was pressed and a large stone placed over it. A few months since the water began to flow as if obstructed and finally ceased entirely. Recent investigations have discovered the fact that a black cherry tree had sent a root down to the pipe, which in it course threw aside the stone, and then pierced its way through the hole, and sent two branches, one in each direction, completely filling the tube for more than four feet. Mr. Chase has specimens of the root which, with its myriads of tiny fibres, closely resembles "jute."—*Mirror and Farmer.*

FERTILIZING QUEENS IN CONFINEMENT.—In the summer of 1870 I failed in many of my first attempts, as I now know, because I did not secure, in the cages I then used, sufficient warmth. After the season advanced, and warm dry weather came on my failures were few. I succeeded with twenty-seven queens, more than nine-tenths of the times I attempted it. During the past season I did not in a single instance fail when tried. I used the cage of my own making at first, but afterwards received a fertilizing cage from Gen. Adair, which was more easily managed.—*Mrs. Tupper.*

☞ The *Hall Treadle* for Sewing Machines, has been now in use for several years, and the great benefits and advantages derived from its use as attached to sewing machines, are most satisfactorily tested and universally acknowledged. It has received the sanction of the State Board of Health, of the leading physicians, and of thousands of large operators of machines, who have had the best opportunities of comparison in running machines with and without the Hall Treadle. By it more work can be accomplished and with the expenditure of strength, and all the evils attending the use of sewing machines, so frequently observed by physicians, are obviated. It can be applied to old machines, and has received first premiums at many fairs. The Hall Treadle Manufacturing Company have an elegant store at 133 Tremont Street, Boston, where it can be examined. See advertisement.

☞ The *Wheeler & Wilson* Sewing Machines have been awarded the Grand Medal of Progress, the Grand Medal of Merit, and been recommended for the Grand Diploma of Honor at the Vienna Exposition. They combine all the most improved features of the modern machine, and the immense number of their sales attests their universal popularity. Their Boston agency is at 167 Tremont Street.

☞ See the advertisement in another column of the *Aerrill Chemical Paint*, which has so many advantages over the paints in common use, that every one should examine it and inquire into its merits. It comes mixed in all desirable shades and colors, and all ready for use, which is a great desideratum. Lyman Hatfield, 131 Portland Street, is the Boston agent.

☞ *Mr. J. Medina*, 315 Washington street, Boston, invites the ladies to examine his extensive stock of *Human Hair* which he is selling at prices greatly reduced from previous rates. His long standing and position in this department of business is assurance that the bargains he offers are equal if not superior to any that can be found in the city.

☞ There is scarcely any disease in which purgative medicines are not more or less required, and much sickness and suffering might be prevented where they more generally used. No person can feel well while a costive habit of body prevails; besides, it soon generates serious and often fatal diseases, which might have been avoided by a timely and judicious use of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets, or Sugar Coated, Concentrated Root and Herbal Juice, Anti-Bilious Granules—25 cents by Druggists.

☞ For CATARRH the only substantial benefit can be obtained through the blood. VEGETINE is the great blood purifier.

CALEDONIA COUNTY, VT., FAIR.

The Caledonia County (Vt.) Agricultural Society and Fair Ground Company, whose twenty-ninth Annual Fair is held at St. Johnsbury, the 23d, 24th, and 25th of the present month, are making every necessary preparation for a large and success-ful exhibition. The grounds and appurtenances are in the best condition for the accommodation of stock and the convenience of exhibitors, the stock buildings having been materially enlarged and improved during the year. One of the State Agricultural Society the last two years; and every reasonable effort will be made to render the coming Fair among the best ever held in the county. A premium list is full and liberal, and intended to embrace every branch of popular industry in the county. Prominent among the special attractions of the Fair is announced a grand balloon ascension on the second day, by Prof. James Allen of Providence, R. I., whose reputation as a successful aeronaut is well known. The third day will be devoted almost exclusively to horse—a distinct and popular feature of the Society's Annual Fair.

I. W. SANBORN, *Secretary.*

Lyndonville, Vt., Sept. 1873.

SALES OF STOCKS.

Reported expressly for the Ploughman.

Gold	113½
Eastern	105½
Boston & Maine	110½
Boston & Lowell old	127
Fitchburg	130½
Boston & Albany	145½
Boston & Providence	144
Old Colony & Newport	120½
Metropolitan	87½
Bank of the Republic	132½
Bank of Commerce	138½
Bank of Redemption	145
Central Bank	110½
Eliot Bank	127
Atlantic Bank	137½
Second National Bank	150½
New England Bank	141½

AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITIONS FOR 1873.

STATE AND PROVINCIAL.

American Institute, New York	Sept. 10, Nov. —
American Pomological, Boston, Mass	Sept. 16, 12
California, Sacramento	Sept. 15 to 21
Georgia, Macon	Oct. 27 to 31
Illinois, Peoria	Sept. 15 to 20
Indiana, Indianapolis	Sept. 10 to Oct. 10
Iowa, Cedar Rapids	Sept. 8 to 12
Kansas, Topeka	Sept. 22 to 26
Louisiana, New Orleans	April 22 to 26
Maine, Bangor	Sept. 16 to 19
Maryland, Baltimore	Oct. 28 to 31
Michigan, East Saginaw	Sept. 15 to 20
Minnesota, St. Paul	Sept. 23 to 26
Montana, Helena	Sept. 29 to Oct. 4
Nebraska, Lincoln	Sept. 1 to 6
New Hampshire, Manchester	Sept. 30 to Oct. 3
New Jersey, Waverly	Sept. 22 to 26
Northern Ohio, Cleveland	Sept. 29 to Oct. 4
North Carolina, Raleigh	Oct. 14 to 18
New England, Medford	Sept. 2 to 6
New York, Albany	Sept. 24 to Oct. 1
Ohio, Mansfield	Sept. 1 to 5
Pennsylvania, Erie	Sept. 23 to 26
Rhode Island, Providence	Sept. 9 to 11
Vermont, Rutland	Sept. 9 to 12
Virginia, Richmond	Oct. 28 to 31
Wisconsin, Milwaukee	Sept. 2 to 26
Central Ohio, Mechanicsburg	Sept. 16 to 19
Cincinnati Exposition	Sept. 3 to Oct. 4
Provincial, Montreal	Sept. 16, 19
St. Louis Association, St. Louis, Mo	Oct. 6 to 11

POULTRY SHOWS.

Connecticut, Hartford	Nov. 18, 21
Eastern Ohio, Youngstown	Dec. 17, —
Maine, Portland	Jan. 13, 16
Massachusetts, Boston Music Hall	Feb. 4, 11
Michigan, Detroit	Dec. 17, 20
Middlesex Co., N. J., Metuchen	Feb. 11, 14
Monmouth Co., N. J., Freehold	Jan. 7, 10
New England, Worcester	Jan. 20, 22
New Hampshire, Manchester	Jan. 27, 30
Northern Ohio, Cleveland	Jan. 28, 29
Pennsylvania, Philadelphia	Dec. 5, 12
Western New York, Buffalo	Feb. 14, 19
Western Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh	Jan. 14, 18
Winona Co., Minnesota, Winona	Dec. 26, 28

TOWN AND COUNTY.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Essex, Gloucester	Sep 23-24
Middlesex, Concord	Sep 23-24
Middlesex North, Lowell	Sep 25-26
Middlesex South, Framingham	Sep 16-17
Worcester, Worcester	Sep 18-19
Worcester West, Barre	Sep 25-26
Worcester North, Fitchburg	Sep 23-24
Worcester Northwest, Athol	Oct 7-8
Worcester South, Sturbridge	Sep 11-12
Worcester Southeast, Milford	Sep 30-Oct 1
Worcester Horticultural, Worcester	Sept. 18, 19
Grafton, Plymouth	Sept. 23, 26
Hampshire, Franklin, and Hampden, Northampton	Oct 2-3
Hampshire, Amherst	Sep 30-Oct 1
Highland, Middlefield	Sep 11-12
Hampden, Springfield	Oct 7-8
Hampden East, Palmer	Oct 14-15
Union, Blandford	Sep 18-19
Franklin, Greenfield	Sep 25-26
Deerfield Valley, Charlemont	Sep 30-Oct 1
Berkshire, Pittsfield	Oct 7-8-9
Housatonic, Gt. Barrington	Sep 24-25-26
Hoosac Valley, North Adams	Sep 23-24-25
Bristol, Readville	Sept 30-Oct 1-2
Bristol, Taunton	Sep 30-Oct 1-2
Bristol Central, Myrick's	Sep 10-11-12
Plymouth, Bridgewater	Sep 17-18-19
Hingham, Hingham	Sep 23 24
Marshfield, Marshfield	Oct 1-2-3
Barnstable, Barnstable	Oct 7-8
Nantucket, Nantucket	Sep 24-25
Martha's Vineyard, West Tisbury	Oct 7-8

MAINE.

Androscoggin, Lewiston	Sept. 30, Oct. 2
Franklin, Farmington	Sept. 23, 24
Franklin Union, Phillips	Sept. 25, 26
Knox North, Union	Sept. 30, Oct. 2
Lincoln, Wiscasset	Sept. 30, Oct. 2
Washington, East Machiasport	Sept. 17, 18

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Connecticut River Valley, Charlestown	Sept. 9, 11
Grafton, Plymouth	Sept. 23, 25
Hillsboro',	Sept. 23, 24
Ascoona River Valley, East Canaan	Sept. 16, 18
Merrimac, Concord	Sept. 25, 26
Strafford,	Sept. 23, 26

VERMONT.

Caledonia, St. Johnsbury	Sept. 23, 25
Chittenden, Essex Junction	Sept. 16, 18

CONNECTICUT.

Fairfield, Norwalk	Sept 15, 20
Wallingford, New Haven Co	Sept. 30, Oct. 2

NEW YORK.

Booneville, Oneida Co	Sept. 10, 12
Camden, Oneida Co	Sept. 10, 11
Chautauqua, Jamestown	Sept. 16, 19
Chemango, Norwich	Sept. 24, 26
Columbia, Hudson	Sept. 30, Oct. 2
Cuba, Allegany Co	Sept. 30, Oct. 3
Delaware, Delhi	Sept. 30, Oct. 1
Duchess, Washington Hollow	Sept. 16, 18
Greene, Chatham	Sept. 16, 19
Genesee, Batavia	Sept. 17, 18
Iroquois, Versailles	Sept. 15, 19
Lewis, Lowville	Sept. 30, Oct. 3
Lewis, Lowville	Sept. 16, 18
Monroe, Rochester	Sept. 15, 19
Newburg Bay Horticultural, Newburg	Sept. 22, 26
Niagara, Lockport	Oct. 2, 4
Oswego, Mexico	Sept. 17, 19
Oswego Falls, Oswego Co	Sept. 23, 26
Otsego, Otsego Co	Sept. 16, 19
Otsego, Cooperstown	Sept. 23, 26
Oxford, Chenango Co	Sept. 24, 26
Queens, Hempstead	Oct. 7, 10
Rhinebeck, Duchess Co	Sept. 9, 11
Schoharie, Schoharie	Oct. 8, 9
Schenectady, Schenectady	Sept. 9, 12
Seneca, Seneca Falls	Oct. 7, 9
Steuben, Bath	Sept. 25, 27
Suffolk, Riverhead	Oct. 2, 3
Trenton Union, Oneida Co	Sept. 16 18
Tompkins, Ithaca	Sept. 23, 26
Warren, Glen's Falls	Sept. 9, 12
Westchester, White Plains	Sept. 9, 12
Western New York, Rochester	Sept. 23, 27
Winsold Union, Herkimer Co	Sept. 17, 19

NEW JERSEY.

Burlington, Mt. Holly	Oct. 7, 8
Cape May, South Seaville	Sept. 9, 11
Cumberland, Bridgeton	Sept. 17, 18
Vineland, Cumberland Co	Sept. 10, 11

PENNSYLVANIA.

Berks, Reading	Sept. 16, 19
Bucks, Newtown	Sept. 24, 26
Doylestown, Bucks Co	Oct. 7, 10
Lehigh, Allentown	Sept. 30, Oct. 3
Montgomery, Ambler's Station	Sept. 16, 19
Northwestern, Corry	Sept. 16, 18
Oxford, Chester Co	Oct. 1, 3

PLANTS AS WEATHER GUIDES.

It is known that certain plants are very sensitive to changes in the atmosphere, and by their behavior, the opening and closing of their leaves and flowers, etc., serve as natural barometers to indicate the coming weather. A Prussian horticulturist—Mr. Hannemann of Proskau, gives the signs he has found reliable with respect to the following plants. The small bind-weed (Convulvus arvensis) and corn pimpernel or poor man's weatherglass (Anagallis arvensis) expand their flowers at the approach of wet weather, whilst on the other hand the different varieties of clover contract their leaves before rain. If fine bright weather is in prospect, the leaves of the chickweed (Stellaria media) unfold, and its flowers remain awake and erect until mid-day. When the plant droops and its flowers do not expand, rain may be expected. The half opening of the flowers is a sign that the rain will not long. The burnet saxifrage (Pimpinella saxifraga) indicates the coming weather in the same manner. As to the small Cape marigold (Calendula pluvialis) should it open at six to seven A. M., and not close till four P. M., we may reckon on settled weather; if the flower continues sleeping after seven, it betokens rain. In the case of the corn and common sow thistle (Sonchus arvensis and oleraceus), the nonclosing of the flower-heads warns us that it will rain the next day; whilst the closing of them denotes fine weather. Respecting the weather indications of bladder ketmir (Hibiscus trionum), the stemless ground thistle (Banduus acaulis), marsh marigold (Caltha palustris), creeping crowfoot (Banunculus repens), wood sorrel (Oxalis acetosella), and other species of the Oxalis genus, rain may be confidently expected when the flowers of the first do not open, when the calyx of the second closes, and when the rest fold their leaves. We may look also for wet weather if the leaves of the whitlow grass (Draba verna) droop, and lady's bedstraw (Gallium verum) becomes inflated and gives out a strong odor. Finally, the approach of rain is indicated in the case of the yellow wood anemone (Anemone ranunculoides) by the closing of the flowers, and in that of the windflower (Anemone nemorsa) by their drooping.— *Farmer's Union.*

THE ORIGIN OF THE DUCHESSES

A writer in the *Mark Lane Express* gives the following history of one of the most fashionable and valuable strains of short-horn cattle. He says:

"As this Duchess tribe has become so famous, and sells at such enormous rates, I may here give a few particulars regarding it. The first of the family we hear anything of was bought by Charles Colling from the Duke of Northumberland's agent at Stanwix in 1784 for the modest sum of £13 sterling. She was a massive, short-legged cow, of a yellowish red color, with the breast near the ground. She had a wide back, and was a great grower. Colling called her Duchess, and had often described her to Bates as a very superior animal, particularly in her handling; and told him that he considered her the best cow he had ever seen, but that he never could breed so good an one from her. She was descended from the old stock of Sir Hugh Smithson, of Stanwick. Thos. Bates bought from Colling one of the descendants of this cow in 1804 for 100 guineas, being the same I have mentioned as being such a fine dairy animal; and he bought another at Colling's sale in 1810. For the latter he paid 183 guineas, and styled her Duchess First; and from her all the present family have descended. Bates tells us he was induced to select this tribe from having found that they were great growers and quick feeders, with fine quality of meat, consuming little food in proportion to their growth, and also from finding that they were great milkers."

Relative Value of Disinfectants.—The comparative value of the leading disinfectants in use, for disinfecting liquid manures, is thus rated by the Chemical Department of Public Health at Dresden:

Chloride of lime with sulphuric acid	109.0
Chloride of lime with sulphurate of iron	99.0
Luder and Liedloff's powder	92.0
Carbolic acid—disinfecting powder	85.6
Slacked lime	84.6
Alum	80.4
Sulphate of iron	76.7
Chloralum	74.0
Sulphate of magnesia	67.1
Permanganate of potash with sulphuric acid	51.3

☞ The cows in Vermont yield an income of $6,000,000 a year.

PLANTS IN SLEEPING-ROOMS. ARE THEY UNHEALTHY?

This long agitated question is now definitely set at rest by the experiments of Prof. R. C. Kedsie, of the Michigan Agricultural College, and are thus related in a letter of his to Governor Holt:

Not to leave this matter in the condition of mere conjecture, I have gathered and analyzed specimens of air from a room where the influence of growing plants would be exhibited in a greatly exaggerated form. Thus, instead of taking the air from a room containing a few plants, I gathered the air before sunrise on the mornings of April 16th and 17th; the room had been closed for more than twelve hours, and if the plants exhaled carbonic acid to an injurious extent, the analysis of air from such a room would certainly disclose this fact. The three specimens of air gathered on the morning of April 16th from different parts of the room, gave 4.11, 4.00 parts of carbonic acid in 10,000 of air, or an average of 4.03 in 10,000. The two specimens of air gathered April 17th, gave 3.80 and 3.80 parts of carbonic acid in 10,000, or an average on the whole of 3.94 parts of carbonic acid in 10,000 of air, while the out-door air contains 4 parts in 10,000 It will thus be seen that the air in the greenhouse was better than "pure country air." This deficiency of carbonic acid was doubtless due to the absorption of carbonic acid and consequent accumulation of oxygen during daylight, since the windows of the greenhouse were closed day and night on account of the cool weather.

To ascertain whether the air of the greenhouse had more carbonic acid by night than by day, I gathered two specimens of air in different parts of the house, at 2 o'clock P. M., April 17th. These gave 1.40 and 1.38 parts of carbonic acid in 10,000, or an average of 1.39 parts, showing that the night air contained more carbonic acid than did the air of day.

Now, if a room in which were more than 6000 plants, while containing more carbonic acid by night than by day, contains less carbonic acid than any sleeping-room on the continent, we may safely conclude that one or two dozen plants in a room will not exhale enough carbonic acid by night to injure the sleepers.

It is so easy to be deceived by a name! I lately saw an article showing the beneficial and curative influence of flowers in the sick room. Instances were related where persons were cured by the sight and smell of flowers, and without question their influence is good. Yet flowers with this same carbonic acid by day and by night! The flowers, with their agreeable odor and delicate perfume, impart an air of cheerfulness to the sick chamber which will assist in the recovery from lingering disease, notwithstanding the small amount of carbonic acid which they constantly exhale.

The presence or absence of carbonic acid is not the only question in regard to the healthfulness of plants in a room. The state of moisture in the air of the room may become an important question, especially in the case of persons afflicted with rheumatic or pulmonary complaints. But I will not take up this subject.

THE EXPRESSION OF THE EYE.—Many tender and beautiful things have been said of the eyes; yet how inferior to the sweet things uttered by themselves! A full eye seems to have been esteemed the most expressive. Such was the eye that enchained the soul of Pericles. The American writer, Halibuton, declares that he would not give a piece of tobacco for the nose, except to tell when a dinner is good; nor a farthing for the mouth except as a kennel for the tongue; but the eye—study that, and you will read man's heart as plain as a book. If there is any feature in which genius always shows itself, it is the eye, which has been aptly called the "index of the soul."

— The search for the Polaris has apparently led to the discovery of the camp which its crew are believed to have occupied.

— Saratoga keeps her summer guests late by the temptation of boat races, and then puts these off as long as possible.

— The results of the railroad agitation in California are by this time visible to all who choose to see it.

New Advertisements.

NOURSE'S PATENT

FOLDING PLANT STAND.

The cheapest and most substantial stand in the market, and specially designed for shipping.

For sale at Agricultural and Seed Warehouses, and by the Wooden Ware trade.

—ALSO—

NOURSE'S STANDARD WARDIAN CASE,

for growing Ferns, an ornamental piece of Black Walnut Furniture.

NOURSE, WHITE & CO., WESTBORO', MASS.

sep20-4t

Buff Cochins.

SPLENDID specimens of PURE BRED BUFF COCHINS, early Spring Chicks, healthy and strong, in pairs and trios, for sale delivered to any address, on easy application by mail or otherwise, to

A. A. LYON, Chaplin, Conn.

sep20-3t

NEW CHURCH MUSIC BOOK.

THE STANDARD, Price $1.50, is a very superior Collection of Church Music, fo *Choirs, Conventions, and Singing Classes.* Compiled by L. O. EMERSON and H. R. PALMER, men of the highest reputation as conductors and composers. Sells largely. Already a great success.

SABBATH SCHOOL MUSIC.

THE RIVER OF LIFE. $30 per hundred, is a Sabbath School Song Book of extraordinary merit. 40 composers contribute Hymns and Music alike new, original and beautiful. Specimen copies mailed for 30 cents.

CHEERFUL VOICES. Price 30 cents. By L. O. EMERSON. A SCHOOL SONG BOOK, is the one to introduce in Common Schools the present season.

All books mailed, post-paid, for retail price.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston,
CHAS. H. DITSON & CO.,
711 B'dway, New York.
sep20-4t LYON & HEALY, Chicago.

WIRE WORK.

JAMES HENNESSY, manufacturer and dealer in COAL, GRAVEL and SAND SCREENS, SIEVES, etc.

Flower Stands and Trellises.

Particular attention given to putting up WIRE WINDOW SCREENS.

39 Elliot, near Washington St., Boston.

sep20-13t

AGENTS, $30. LLOYD'S new thirty dollar double maps for 1873 and 1874, are ready, and are to be given away gratis. Size of each map 62x66 inches, mounted on English cloth, exhibiting 1,000,000 names of cities, towns, villages, rivers, lakes, mountains, and streams. Both these great maps are to be given gratis to every housekeeper in America. These maps are the greatest ever made by LLOYD, who made all the maps used by GENERAL GRANT during the war. Male and Female Agents wanted in every county, to whom we allow one dollar for every map distributed. Address with stamp for answer. BOSTON ADVERTISER CO., 29 Court St., Boston, Mass. sep20-4t

GREEN-HOUSES —AND— CONSERVATORIES

Warmed in the most approved manner.

WALWORTH MANF'G CO.,
jy14-16t 136 Union Street, Boston.

A Band in every Village

Is or is soon to be, and the mellow noise of him who practices the Cornet is heard all over the land. So be it here, in the Golden Region, and in season, and purchase the best sounding

Cornets, Altos, Basses,

or any other Band Instruments, which with

Violins, Guitars, Flutes,

all orchestras; in fact all instruments in common use, Violin and Guitar Strings, and all Musical Merchandize will be found in plenty, variety, and at reasonable prices at the store of

J. C. HAINES & CO.,
33 Court Street, Boston.
sp20-26t (Opposite Court House.)

**Cotton Seed Me

The Poet's Corner.

SHEAVES.

A sad autumnal—a twilight sky,
All colorless and gray:
A low wind whispering through the withered grass
And wandering away!
Bare trees—save for a handful of brown leaves;
A quiet reaper, resting with her sheaves;—
How poor they seem! how few, how worthless, all!
Ah! for another Spring;
Or if the Summer, late and cold at best,
Might come again, and bring
The light and warmth that best matures the grain
Before the frost falls and the latter rain!
And yet He knows, and judges all aright:
Some by the wayside fell;
Some came to naught; and some the birds devoured,
And he alone can tell
What bitter chance or circumstance decreed
The utter failure of the cherished seed.
But it may be in a diviner air,
Transfigured and made pure,
The harvest that we deemed as wholly lost
Waits perfect and mature,
And the faint heart that now defeated grieves,
May yet stand smiling 'mid abundant sheaves.

Ladies' Department.

AMO, AMAS, AMAT.

In the town of H—, was situated the flourishing seminary of Beechwood, ably conducted by Prof. Stanley, a tall, well formed specimen of the *genus homo*. He always wore a pair of green glasses that effectually covered his eyes—but nevertheless, the girls were wont to declare that sometimes they actually saw a merry twinkle behind those said glasses. But that did not count for much in his favor, as he was known to wear a wig, and moreover, he possessed a huge beard of the same carroty hue.

They were matronized by Madame B—, whom the young ladies maliciously or mischievously called "old cat."

The chiefest of that worthy lady's faults, was a pair of argus eyes that saw and consequently nipped all flirtations in the bud. Many were the tender *billet doux*, she had found and read before the school, much to the young ladies annoyance.

Adjoining the seminary grounds was a beautiful grove, the estate to which it belonged had been in the family of the Mortons for many generations, hence the name of Morton Manor. The present owner, if madam rumor was to be trusted, was both young and handsome, and last but not least, rich as Cœsus. Furthermore, that estimable dame said he was coming to M., in search of a wife, and so settle down and enjoy his property after years of study and travel. Appearances seemed to confirm the report. There were extensive improvements being made in both house and grounds.

Many were the conjectures as to who would be the future mistress of the manor, each fair dressed damsel fondly believing her individual charms would lead captive the owner of the same. At length the magic day arrived, and about the same time Prof. Stanley, who boarded at the mansion and claimed to be a relative of its master. Although constantly besieged by his fair pupils, he would not reveal anything about young Morton, except to say that he was somewhat of a recluse and seldom or never went into society. Loud and doleful were the lamentations that descended from all sides at this information.

The Prof. concluded to give the students a holiday, and take them down the river on a steamer engaged for that purpose, and from thence to a famous picnic ground on the shore. There was to be the requisite amount of music, flowers and dancing. The Prof. had told them, if enough of the opposite sex were in attendance to carry on the latter amusement. He solemnly did not think there would be, for how were young gentlemen to hear of the proposed excursion, as the students all boarded in the seminary buildings?

If Madam could have seen the notes that the girls contrived to send that day, she would have exclaimed with the prophet of old, "Israel is defiled."

The auspicious day at length arrived clear, and cloudless. The whole school were off, with the exception of the most of the band, sweet Ida LeGrange, whom for some girlish misdemeanor, Madam had given an extra lesson in Latin, and had debarred her from joining the pleasure seekers.

At the last moment the Prof. was prostrated with one of his nervous attacks, and was taken at once to the Hall. The excursion, however, was not postponed.

In the mean time, Miss Ida proceeded to enjoy the day after her own fashion, for said she, "what business had Madam to compel me to stay and study, while the others are enjoying themselves."

So donning a fresh white muslin with scarlet ribbons in her hair and at her throat, she took her latin book and leisurely wended her way down to the adjoining grove. Seating herself upon a bed of moss, she opened her book and prepared to study her lesson. After a longing glance about her, she resolutely fixed her eyes to the beauty around her, and began her task.

"*Amo, amas, amat,*—oh dear, if I were a child again I could take off my shoes and stockings without offending the rules of propriety. Why shouldn't I," said she, after a moment spent in looking at the laughing brook whose limpid waters kissed the reeding grass that grew along its edge. No sooner said than done.

"I really could not help it," said she, as if excusing her conduct to herself; "it looked so cool and inviting."

She made as pretty a picture as one would wish to see, as she sat there, with her tiny bare feet plashing in the stream, and her dark eyes sparkling as she thought of what Madame would say if she could see her.

As luck or the fates would have it, her hair caught upon a twig of a tree near where she was sitting, and down came a perfect shower of jetty ringlets that fell nearly to her waist.

"*Amo, amas, amat, amo, amas, amat!* how stupidly dull latin is."

"Amo,—a—mas, a—," the fair speaker's eyes closed, and she was in dreamland.

Just over the brook, partially concealed by a huge boulder, was a young man, in fact, a perfect Apollo—who stood intently enjoying the scene.

He smiled gaily as he hesitated a moment, and then stooped and picked up a small pebble and threw it in alarming proximity to the sleeper's face.

She awoke with a start,—"*amo, amas, amat,*"—"*amamus, amatis, amant,*" came in clear, ringing tones from the stalwart stranger.

Ida looked up with sleepy astonishment to see the handsomest man she had ever seen, regarding her with respectful admiration, and yet with an odd twinkle in his eyes that she could not account for, but which caused her to think of Prof. Standley.

He cleared the brook at one bound and stood beside her, hat in hand, and courteously apologized for his rudeness in awaking her; "but, lady," said he, "I could not resist the temptation of seeing the sleeping beauty, awake and full of life, and, I am an artist—hence the liberty."

He made himself so agreeable that an hour passed away almost unheeded, when Ida suddenly remembering her bare feet sprang up covered with delightful confusion.

The artist seeing her embarrassment magnanimously arose also, saying "he must go," but not without first extorting from her half-unwilling lips a promise to meet him there again the following day.

The excursionists were in ecstasies over the pleasures of the day, but I am afraid they had an unappreciative audience, when recounting their adventures to Ida, for she had a dream, pure and bright as her own sweet self.

To tell the truth, Ida thought more about the handsome stranger than she did of her lesson,—but the Prof. was strangely lenient with her.

She gave the verb *amo, amas, amat,* and then remembering the deep ringing tone in which the young artist pronounced the plural she hesitated a moment, and the Prof. finished it; *amamus, amatis, amant,*—in so near the voice she was thinking of that she started and her book fell to the floor, and a guilty blush stole over her face. The Prof's. facial muscles twitched visibly, as he bade her "go on with the conjugations." She was completely confused, and the Prof's. half laughing, half stern, "I think, Miss Ida, you must have been asleep yesterday, instead of studying," did not tend to reassure her.

That evening, against many conscientious scruples, Ida went down to the grove, as she had promised, and there awaiting her was the gentlemanly artist whom we must now introduce to our readers under the more tangible name of Clarence Belmont.

That meeting was but one of many that followed, and at the end of the long bright summer, Ida LeGrange was his promised wife. He was to go home with her and ask of the old rector his one ewe lamb,

The course of true love never runs entirely smooth, nor did it in this case; to Ida's vexation. Prof. Standley suddenly became very attentive, and being partially under his control, could not wholly escape his advances. Indeed she refused the offer of heart and hand, and as she naughtily said, "his *wig* to,"—outright, but with that odd look, he told her, "he thought she would change her mind."

Clarence was, or pretended to be, furiously jealous of young Standley, and between them both, the poor child had about as much pain as pleasure.

School closed at length and Ida accompanied by Clarence started for her home. He had some business to transact in the little village in which he lived, and so stopped at the one hotel of which the place boasted, promising to call the next evening, "for," he said with a tender glance at the sweet face so trustingly uplifted to his, "he did not want any business cares to intrude upon him or take him from her side after once arriving at his little darling's home."

She was busy the next morning with her flowers and birds, when the old servant entered the parlor and said, "Miss Ida, your father wishes to see you in the library, and" adding with the liberty of an old and favored domestic, "there is a young gentleman with him."

Ida's heart told her who the visitor might be, and with many blushes entered the room and tried to ask unconcernedly "if papa wanted her." He called her attention to his visitor, and what was her surprise and disappointment to see not Clarence Belmont, but the grave Prof., with the carroty hair.

"Ida, my love, come here and answer me one question; do you wish to leave your father, little one? This gentleman—although personally unacquainted with him—comes with the very best of recommends from one of my dearest friends—and if I must give up my darling I know of no one to whom I had rather trust your future happiness than to Prof. Stanley."

"But, Ida, you do not speak. Do you wish to go."

"No, papa, for I do not love him, and I have answered him once before this," was Ida's low, but firm reply.

"Miss LeGrange, may I ask if you love any one?" said Stanley, and again that curious glance that had puzzled her so often.

Ida's sweet face flushed, but she bravely answered "yes," and gathering courage she added: "Yes, I love a penniless artist, and he is coming this evening to see you, papa."

"What is his name, Ida."

"Clarence Belmont."

"Are you sure he his not an imposter—is all he seems, Miss LeGrange?" asked Stanley.

"Clarence Belmont an imposter, indeed he is not; I would stake my life upon his honor."

"But I can prove to the contrary, Miss Ida."

"Produce your proofs," said she with withering scorn.

"I will," he answered quietly, and putting his hand to his head, removed his saffron colored hair, leaving in its place, a fine head of crisp black curls. His beard also disappeared without the aid of a razor, and there stood before the bewildered Ida, Clarence Belmont, her handsome lover. A hearty laugh from *hon pere* showed that he had been initiated into the secret.

Clarence opened his arms and said, "do you love me less, little maiden, for using this ruse to win you?"

Her only reply was a sob.

"Tell me, darling," he urged.

Ida lifted her eyes to his, and then nestled her head more closely against the broad bosom, that was to be her abiding place evermore.

Some two months after the above interview, he led sweet Ida LeGrange to the altar.

I wish my space permitted me to tell my readers all about the wedding—how the children of the parish strewed flowers in the path of their beloved Ida; how the aged bestowed on that bright head their choicest blessings; how the benedictions from all sides, followed and surrounded her like a halo, but I cannot—I must hasten on with my tale.

After the ceremony they proceeded to his home. As they were being driven from the depot, after a silence of moments, said he, "Ida, you must not be too greatly disappointed; remember I am only an artist, with only an artist's home to give you."

"I only remember your home is mine, and I am willing to share poverty, disgrace, an everything that is your lot in life," said she, with a fond look at the noble man beside her.

"Thank God," for giving me this true hearted woman," he said fervently. "We are almost home," he remarked presently. A gentle hand pressure was his reply.

He had insisted upon her wearing a thick veil to protect her from the damp night air, he said he "did not want to lose his darling through any neglect of his."

The carriage halted before a large gate, which was thrown open in response to their call, and they followed on through an avenue of stately trees, and was finally stopped by the dense crowd. He sprang out and tenderly lifted his bride to the ground.

"Remove your veil, little 'wife,'" said Belmont.

She did so, and what scene met her bewildered gaze! A large mansion, brilliantly lighted and thronged with people; a band of music, which was concealed in the shrubbery, now began to play the wedding march; and last but not least, her aged father, hugh and smiling, stood in the doorway "waiting to welcome his children home," he said.

"Ciarence, how—what means this—where are we?" said Ida, with a troubled look upon her fair face.

"All of this is mine and thine—this is your artist's home," said he, as he led her still amazed into the spacious parlors. As they paused a moment, there rose a low murmur of welcome for the Master and Mistress of *Moreton Manor*.

In a moment she was surrounded by her numerous schoolmates who were full of eager inquiries of "how could you deceive us so?" and "you shy minx," but she turned from them all and said to her husband: "I do't understand—it is like a dream—you are Prof. Stanley, Clarence Belmont and Sir William Moreton, all in one?"

"Yes, darling; I wanted a wife to love me and not my fortune, hence I have taken this way to find her."

"And you have succeeded, my husband," she said.

She paused a moment and then breaking into a merry laugh said: "Now, I understand those glances that have puzzlad me so often."

He smiled.

"Do you remember when you first met the artist, pet?"

"Yes," said she musingly, "*amo, amas, amat,*" and he finished, "*amamus, amatus, amant.*"

FLOWERS.

Your voiceless lips, O flowers! are living preachers;
Each cup a pulpit, every leaf a book,
Supplying to my fancy numerous teachers,
From loneliest nook.
'Neath cloistered boughs each floral bell that swingeth,
And tolls its perfume on the passing air,
Makes Sabbath in the fields, and ever ringeth
A call to prayer.
To that cathedral boundless as our wonder,
Whose quenchless lamps the sun and moon supply;
Its choir the wind and waves, its organ thunder,
Its dome the sky.
There, amid solitude and shade, I wander
Through the green aisles, or stretched upon the sod,
Awed by the silence, reverently ponder
The way of God.

A CUNNING BEAST.—One of the largest and most ferocious animals in South Amerrica is the jaguar—a native tiger *felis onca*. Besides being large and immensely strong, it practices extraordinary strategic schemes in procuring food, which indicate something above mere instinct, because circumstances are constantly requiring some variations in their foraging expeditions for prey. Humboldt says when they find a turtle they adroitly turn it over on its back. It is then helpless and totally unable to offer resistance in that condition. With the most cruel manifestation of feline character, the jaguar then leisurely gnaws out the quivering flesh between the shell and carapace. Another of the jaguar's reasoning manœuvres is to quietly follow the margin of streams. At sight of a fish near enough to be approached, with a quick dash of its paw the game is thrown high and dry above the bank. Fortunately for the country the jaguar has a match in the great serpents that infest tropical America. In the twinkling of an eye one of these monsters winds himself round his body and crushes out life and cracks the bones into fragments at the same moment.

☞ A strong mind always hopes, because it knows the mutability of human affairs, and how slight a circumstance may change the whole course of events. Such a spirit, too, rests upon itself; it is not confined to particular objects, and if, at last, all should be lost, it has saved itself its own integrity and worth. Hope awakens courage, while despondency is the last of all evils; it is the abandonment of good—the giving up of the battle of life with dead nothingness. He who can implant courage in the human soul, is its best physician.

Domestic Economy.

VALUABLE RECIPES.

For the Massachusetts Ploughman.

TAPIOCA CREAM.—One quart of milk, four tablespoons of tapioca, one cup of sugar, a little salt and three eggs.

Soak the tapioca over night in one third of the milk. In the morning let the rest of the milk come to a boil, then stir in the tapioca, sugar and yolks of the eggs, boiling about five minutes. Beat the whites to a stiff froth, add at the last moment and place on the ice. Flavor with almond.

WHIMS AND ODDITIES.

A horse dealer is a double dealer, for he dealeth more in double meaning than your punster. When he giveth his word it signifieth little, howbeit it standeth for two significations. He putteth his promises, like colts, in a break. Over his mouth, Truth, like the turnpike man, writeth up No Trust. Whenever he speaketh, his spoke hath more turns than the forefeet. He telleth lies not white only, or black, but likewise gray bay, chestnut, brown and roan,—piebald and skewbald. He swareth as many oaths out of court as any man, and more in; for he will swear two ways about a horse's dam. If, by God's grace, he be something honest, it is only a dapple, for he can be fair and unfair at once. He hath much imagination, for he selleth a complete set of harness of which there be no traces. He advertiseth a coach, warranted on its first wheels, and truly the hind wheels are wanting to the bargain. A carriage that hath travelled twenty summers and winters he describeth as well seasoned. He knocketh down machines-horses that have been knocked up on the road, but is so tender of heart to his animals that he parteth with none for a fault; "for," as he sayeth, "blindness or lameness be misfortunes." A nag proper only for dog's meat, he writeth down, but crieth, "fit to go to any hands;" or as may be, "would suit a timid gentleman." Siring halt he calleth "grand action," and kicking "lifting the feet well up." If a mare have a farcical disease, he nameth her "out of Comedy," and selleth Blackbird for a racer, because he bath a running thrush. Horses that drink only water are justly warranted to "be temperate," and if dead lame, declareth them "good in all their paces," seeing that they can go but one. Roaring he calleth "sound," and a steed that high bloweth in running, he compareth to Eclipse, for he outstrippeth the wind. Another might be entered as a steeple chaser, for why—he is as fast as a church. Thoroughpin with him is synonomous with "perfect leg." If a nag cougheth, 'tis "a clever hack." If his knees be fractured he is "well broke for the gig or saddle." If he reareth he is "above sixteen hands high." If he hath drawn a tierce in a cart he is a good fencer. If he biteth he shows good courage; and he is playful, merely, though he should play the devil. If he runneth away, he calleth him "off the Gretna Road, and has been used to carry a lady." If a cob stumbleth, he considers him a true goer, and addeth, "The proprietor parteth from him to go abroad." Thus, without much profession of religion, yet he is truly christian-like in practice, for he dealeth not in detraction, and would not disparage the character even of his worst enemies, nor is he blind unto all blemishes, and sees only a virtue, meanwhile he gazeth at a vice. He taketh a kick of a nag's hoof like a love token, saying only before standers-by, "poor fellow,—he knoweth me!" and is content rather to pass as a bad rider than that the horse should be held restive or over mettlesome, which discharges him from his back. If it hath bitten him besides, and moreover bruised his limb against the coach wheel, then, constantly returning good for evil, he giveth it but the better character, and recommendeth it before all the stud in his stable. In short, the worse a horse may be, the more he chaniteth his praise, like a crow that croweth over Old Ball, whose lot it is on a common to meet with the Common Lot.—*Tom Hood's Whims and Oddities.*

A NEGRO WEDDING.

The bride and groom, answering to the names of Andrew and Susy, were field hands of unspeakably pure Guinea blood, and hadn't passed the first half dozen years of life. Their dress, however, showed that they had not en irely eschewed the follies of their youth, for though rude and cheap, as became their condition, it was nevertheless not unemb lished with those bits of gewgaws and glaring finery of bright colored ribbons and ties in which the negro delights.

With the most decorous gravity the preacher began:

"Andrew, duz you lub dis yer woman?"

"I duz so," was the emphatic reply.

"Will you promise to stick close to her froo time and 'tarnity, renouncing all oders an' cleabin' to her for eber an' eber an' amen?"

"I will dat."

"Will you lub, honor an' 'bey—"

"Hold on dar, Ole Jack!"—here interrupted the groom, with no little show of indignation—"'tain't no use talkin' to dis nigger 'bout 'beying de wimmin. Can't promise to 'bey no wimmin folks eny 'cept ole missis!"

"Silence dar! you owdumptious nigger!" roared the wrathful preacher; "what fur you go fur spile the ceremony? You done spilt all de grabbity of de 'casion. Dis yer's on'y matter of form, an' in'spensable to de 'casion. Now don't you go fur to open your black mouf till the time for you to speak. "Will you promise to lub, honor an' 'bey?"—Andrew still shaking his head ominously at the obnoxious word—"dis yere nigger Susy, furnishin' her with all tings needful for her comfort and happiness, an' cherishin' her pertectin' her from all sufferin' and sorrer' an' makin' smoove the path of all her preceding days to come?"

"I s'pose I must say yes to dat," said Andrew meekly.

"Den I pronounce dese yer two couples to be man and wife; an' whom de Lord had joined together let no man go for to put them asunder." Here an uproar arose among the blacks, betokening a dilemma entirely unforeseen by Old Jack. For inasmuch as he had forgotten to require the usual vows of Susy, they insisted that however firmly Andrew might be bound by the bonds of matrimony, Susy was still single, and the pair was but half married. The matter was at last adjusted by the preacher commencing the ceremony *de novo*, by which means the couple was finally united, to the satisfaction of all.

EGYPTIAN WIVES.—In ancient Egypt the married ladies possessed real power, for, when they were espoused, a vow of obedience was made to them by the husbands. Not only was it stipulated in the marriage contract that the lady should be *lord* over the husband, but a solemn pledge was made by the latter, to the effect that he would in *all things be obedient to his wife!* Those must have been glorious times for the sex, superior even to the age of chivalry.

Anecdotes.

A DOCTOR'S JOKE.—The anecdote often told by Dr. Chapman, in regard to himself, when called to visit a little boy who had swallowed a silver twenty-five cent piece, is not bad. "Madam," said the renowned joker, with all solemnity, "was the piece round?" "Indeed it was, sir," said the lady, "I got it from the mint." "Then, my dear madam," replied Dr. Chapman, "if the money was good, give yourself no further uneasiness; it will certainly pass!"

☞ "You ought to let me pass here free of charge, considering the benevolent nature of my profession," said a physician to a toll gate keeper. "Not so," was the reply, "you send too many 'dead heads' through here now." The docter didn't stop to argue the point.

☞ A cockney tourist met with a Scotch lassie going barefooted toward Glasgow. 'Lassie,' said he, 'I should like to know if all the people in this part go barefooted?' 'Part of 'em do,' and the rest of 'em mind their own business,' was the rather settling reply.

☞ It may not be true, but it is said that an Irishman after he had seen the numerous hills and mountain ranges of New Hampshire exclaimed. "Bedad, I never was in a country before where they had so much land that they had to stack it."

☞ "What should I talk about this evening?" asked a prosy speaker of one of his expectant auditors. "About a quarter of an hour would be just about the thing," was the reply.

☞ Scene in court: Judge—"Have you anything to offer to the court before sentence is passed on you?" Prisoner—"No, judge; I had ten dollars, but my lawyer took that."

THE ROMANCE OF CURE.

The many evidences of extraordinary cures that are daily reported as effected through

DR. RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT

Ready Relief, and Perfect Purgative Pills, in written testimonials from all parts of the world, surpass in wonder the most extravagant miracles of enchantment. Physicians and medical men in all countries pronounce these wonderful remedies a MYSTERY, that neither their science of analysis or chemical skill can explain. True, these medicines effect the most marvellous cures, and restore the dying to life, and relieve the most wrecked pain-suffering victim of his tortures, in from ONE TO TWENTY minutes, and although they know some of the ingredients of their composition, and Dr. Radway has published their formula (withholding only two newly discovered roots,) still both French, German, English and American chemists and pharmaceutists CANNOT FAIL with the same ingredients as prepared by them. The great success which these wonderful remedies are constantly achieving, lies in the great secret of combining the ingredients together after exercising due care in selecting the pure and genuine roots.

Such wonders of Modern Chemistry as the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT, RELIEF AND PERFECT PURGATIVE PILLS, are without parallel in the history of Medicine, for there are some infirmities and diseases that are considered as incurable, which are death. Yet the most astounding cures have been made through these remedies of diseases that have never been known to be cured by medicine.

CONSUMPTION, SCROFULA, WHITE SWELLING, Tumors in the Womb, Stomach, Ovaries, Bowels, Bright's Disease of the Kidneys that have been pronounced incurable, Cancers, Ulcers, Swellings, Stone in the Bladder, Gravel, Consumption of the Bowels and Spine in Children, Rickets so deeply seated that no other medicines have ever been known to reach, have been cured by the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT, aided by the RADWAY'S READY RELIEF and PILLS.

Pulse, Paralysis, DRY GANGRENE—that threatens a living death—daily rotting away of the limbs and flesh—Diabetes, Involuntary Discharge of Water, Fungi in the Bladder (the Emperor Napoleon's disease,) Torturing Pains when discharging urine, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA—such and every one of these complaints—though but few out of the many other diseases, RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT has cured and is daily curing in all parts of the world.

In one word, any disease—no matter under what name designated, that is nourished or increased by bad, impure, depraved, weak, thin, watery or poisoned blood—can be cured by

RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT,

Dr. Radway & Co. have never claimed one-hundredth part of the curative virtues for their remedies as is known they have used them, but they do claim to bear in mind only such diseases and complaints as Dr. Radway, after successful treatment with their remedies knows they will cure, as enumerated in their printed list, so that many of the extraordinary cases that have been reported awakened as much astonishment in the discovery of their remedies as in those who had been rescued from death, and made whole and sound.

As many persons discredited their extraordinary power, from the fact of their disappointment in the use of the many advertised remedies, and some believed it impossible or simple medicines made only from vegetable substances—roots, herbs, &c.—should possess such marvelous power. Yet they can readily comprehend that the simple grasses of the field, after undergoing the chemical process of distillation designed by nature in the cow and chips, furnishes us with the most abundant and nutritious fat, calorie or heat-making—bone, tissue, muscle, sinew and blood-making constituents for the human body—that when those people who first doubt the efficacy of these remedies commence their use, they become their most earnest advocates.

WORMS.

THE ONLY SAFE AND SURE REMEDY FOR TAPE PIN AND WORMS OF ALL KINDS.

Ovarian Tumor Cure.

Never has a medicine taken internally been known to have cured Tumors, either of the Womb, Uterus, Ovaries or Bowels; the knife has been the sole reliance in the hands of experienced surgeons; but Dr. Radway's Sarsaparillian settles this question. It has cured over twenty persons of Ovarian Cysts and Tumors, as well as tumors in the Bowels, Uterus, Womb, Liver, Dropsical Effusion, Ascites, and Calculous Concretions.

Tumors of 12 Years' Growth Cured by Radway's Resolvent.

BEVERLY, Mass., July 18, 1869.

DR. RADWAY:—I have had Ovarian Tumor in the ovaries and bowels, all Doctors said there was no help for it. I tried everything that was recommended, but nothing helped me. I saw your Resolvent, and thought I would try it, and had no faith in it, because I had suffered for twelve years. I took six bottles of the Resolvent, and one box of Radway's Pills, and used two bottles of your Ready Relief; and there is not a sign of tumor to be seen or felt, and I feel better, smarter, and happier than I have for twelve years. The worst tumor was in the left side of the bowels, over the groin. I write this to you for the benefit of others. You can publish it if you choose. HANNAH P. KNAPP.

An Important Letter.

From a prominent gentleman and resident of Cincinnati, O., for the past forty years well known to the newspaper publishers throughout the United States:

NEW YORK, Oct. 11, 1868.

DR. RADWAY: Dear Sir I am induced by a sense of duty to the suffering to make a brief statement of the wonderful curative powers of your remedies. For several years I have been affected with some trouble in the bladder and urinary organs, which some twelve months ago culminated in a most terribly afflicting disease, which the physicians all said was a spasmodic stricture in the urethra, as also inflammation of the kidneys and bladder, and gave us their opinion that my age—53 years—would not prevent my ever getting radically cured I had tried a number of physicians, and had taken a large quantity of medicine, both allopathic and homeopathic, but got no relief. I had read of astonishing cures having been made by your remedies, and some four months ago I read a notice in the *Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post* of a cure having been effected on a person who has long been suffering as I had been. I went right off and got some of each—your Sarsaparillian Resolvent, Ready Relief, and Regulating Pills—and commenced taking them. In three days I was greatly relieved, and now feel as well as ever.

C. W. JAMES, Cincinnati, O.

Price $1 Per Bottle.

Sold by Druggists everywhere, and at Dr. Radway's No. 32 Warren, corner of Church Street, New York.

R. R. R. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Cures the Worst Pains in from One to Twenty Minutes,

NOT ONE HOUR.

After reading this advertisement need any one

SUFFER WITH PAIN?

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.

IT WAS THE FIRST AND IS

The only Pain Remedy,

That instantly stops the most excruciating pain, allays Inflammation, and cures Congestion, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs by one application,

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES,

No matter how violent or excruciating the pain the RHEUMATIC, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer.

Radway's Ready Relief,

WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Diptheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Colds, Chills, Ague Chills.

The application of the READY RELIEF to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure **Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.**

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water.

It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE.

FEVER AND AGUE cured or fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Fifty cents per bottle.

DR. RADWAY'S PERFECT PURGATIVE AND REGULATING PILLS.

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen Radway's Pills, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all Derangement of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinkings or Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffering Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of Radway's Pills will free the system from all the above named disorders. Price 25 cents per box] Sold by Druggists.

READ "False and True."

Send one letter stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren corner Church Street, New York.

Information worth thousands will be sent you

NOTICE TO INVESTORS.

The attention of the investing public is called to the limited remainder of the **NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD SEVEN THIRTY LOAN.**

The unsold balance will soon be absorbed by current sales, after which the Company has resolved to issue only six per cent. bonds.

There are now more than 500 miles of the Road in regular operation, with a growing traffic; surveys and construction are progressing satisfactorily; the survey prosecuted the present season in connection with the Stanley military expedition has resulted in the location of an excellent line through Western Dakota and Eastern Montana, and the Company has advertised for proposals for grading and bridging the Yellowstone Division, extending 205 miles from Bismarck, at the crossing of the Missouri river, to the crossing of the Yellowstone in Montana. The Company's lands, (amounting to more than 0,000 acres per mile of Road) are selling to settlers at an average price of nearly six dollars per acre, and the proceeds of land sales constitute a Sinking Fund for the repurchase and cancellation of first mortgage bonds.

The Company's seven and three-tenths per cent. gold bonds, the last of which are now offered, yield nearly 8½ per cent. per annum at the present price of gold.

All marketable securities are received in exchange at current rates, and full information furnished on inquiry.

Bonds for sale by Banks and Bankers generally.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

New York, Philadelphia and Washington.

BREWSTER, SWEET & CO.,

au23-ow3t General Agents, Boston.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE RAILROAD.

THREE MILLION ACRES

LANDS.

LIBERAL TERMS TO IMPROVERS.

11 *Years Credit, 7 per cent. Interest.*

NO PART OF THE PRINCIPAL PAYABLE FOR FOUR YEARS

FINE GRAIN-GROWING REGION.

Tracts of one and two thousand acres available for Neighborhood Colonies, or for Stock Farms.

EXCELLENT CLIMATE, WITH PURE FLOWING WATER.

"I would say, that in the course of many years, and through extensive travel, I have not seen a more uniform "ing country, nor one which offer. greater inducements, "with fewer objections to settlement, than these lands of "the A. T. & S. F. R. R."—*Extract Report of Henry Stewart, Agricultural Editor American Agriculturist.*

For full particulars inquire of

A. E. TOUZALIN,
au23 13t Land Commissioner, TOPEKA, KAN.

INVESTMENTS.

KANSAS REGISTERED TOWN & COUNTY BONDS.

TEN PER CENT INTEREST.

AN AMPLE SINKING FUND PROVIDED.

Principal and Interest Paid by the State in New York City.

FOR SALE BY

CHARLES DWIGHT, 76 State St., Boston.

AGENT FOR THE WESTERN BOND BOARD, KANSAS CITY.

President—EDW. H. ALLEN, Vice President First National Bank.

Treasurer—H. M. HOLDEN, President First National Bank.

Copies of Registration Laws forwarded upon application. Marketable securities taken in exchange, and all Express charges paid.

Coupons of Bonds sold from this office cashed at maturity without charge. jan11-52

ASK FOR THE

NOVELTY

Simplest, Strongest, Easiest Working AND

Most Durable Wringer.

SAVES LABOR TIME AND CLOTHES. IT HAS NO EQUAL!

AND

"Should be in Every Household." TRY THE "NOVELTY."

And satisfy yourself that it is the BEST.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Bailey Washing & Wringing Machine Co.,
106 Chambers Street, New York.
au9-cow4t

STOVES.

Chas. B. Wilder & Co.

Nos. 103 North Street, BOSTON, MASS.

Keep constantly on hand a large assortment of

COOK STOVES AND RANGES

INCLUDING THE CELEBRATED

RICHMOND RANGE,

REED'S RANGES, EAGLE COOK STOVES

and a variety of other patterns.

—ALSO—

ALL SIZES FARMERS' BOILERS,

au22 tf FOR WOOD AND COAL.

STABLE FIXTURES.

Of every style and variety. Racks, Mangers, Gutters, &c. &c.

THE WAKEFIELD EARTH CLOSET.

Low Down and Elevated Parlor Grates,

Of every variety and style, and importers of all kinds of Fireplace Ornaments, Brass Andirons, Screens, &c. Send for Circular.

SALESROOM, 11 MARSHALL STREET, au16-13t BOSTON.

FARMERS' BOILERS!

SEVEN SIZES.

FOR COAL OR WOOD.

For sale by

CHAS. B. WILDER & CO.,
au9-13t 103 North Street, Boston.

BISHOP SOULE'S LINIMENT

Is a POSITIVE CURE for Sciatica, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Spinal Complaint, Contracted Cords, Lame Back, Sprains, &c. It has cured cases given up by physicians as hopeless, AND IS THE ONLY CERTAIN CURE FOR SCIATICA. TRY IT, IT WILL CURE YOU. Always procure large bottles for severe cases. Large bottles $1.50, small bottles 75 cts., half dozen large bottles $7.50. Sold by all druggists. F. W. RYDER & SON, Proprietors, Boston, Mass. Send stamp for "HOUSEHOLD CASH BOOK."

ap19-52t

Mass. Agricultural College.

SHORTHORNS, AYRSHIRE, DEVON, JERSEY and BRITTANY CATTLE; CHESTER, BERKSHIRE, and YORKSHIRE SWINE; pure bred FOWLS of seven varieties; BRONZE TURKEYS, ROUEN DUCKS, FANCY PIGEONS, and LOP-EARED RABBITS. EGGS in the season.

Send stamp for price list, to

JOHN C. DILLON,
mh15-tf Farm Superintendent, Amherst, Mass.

NOVEL INVENTIONS!

BEEBE'S FERTILIZER;

BLEACHER AND OTHER MATTERS.

THIS FERTILIZER is composed of the gases, etc., of coal of all sorts, having carbon, with cokes, combined or otherwise. I claim the process of extracting from any kind of coal or coke, gases, etc., by the use of heat or calcination, and grinding and placing the coal in water, where the gases will escape and be held with the oxygen of the water. The mixture is used without calcination. This *liquid* is spread over the land and every kind of growing crop having a root in the soil. I also use the ground coal and coke, or either of them, over the *land, crops*, etc., and put them into the hill or drill with the seed. Coal being a vegetable formation, contains about 90 per cent. of carbon, which is the only element or resource left us for restoring *soils*, vegetation, etc.

I also use this *liquid* as a coal alkali combined, or not with any other alkalies or prepared lime water or both for various purposes, such as the distillation and the brewing of the above coals, etc., and products, with or without other vegetables, grains, etc., or other liquids I claim the above as food or feed, with or without mixing or cooking with other vegetable matter, grain, meal, etc., for feeding or fattening poultry or animals. I also claim the above coal, liquids, etc., as preservatives, from atmosphere and weather, of all meats and eatables, for the packing of them, as well as fruits of all sorts, and the immersion of eggs in the liquid solution to give a new shell. I claim that beef, pork and meats, dressed in quarters, and all other animals, fish, poultry, etc., may be preserved fresh for transportation on railroads, vessels or otherwise, by immersion of them in my coal water, or coke water, or both, for a day, more or less, and hung up in rooms or compartments, the four sides made three inches thick, packed with ground coke or coal, with small opening on the inside, covered with fine wire cloth, to admit the carbon and gases into the compartments. Out of pans about a foot deep or over, metal or otherwise, with perforated covers, holding prepared coal or coke, etc., with water or fluids from two to three inches deep, affording carbon, etc., to compartment; these, also, are used in smaller establishments, in like